The Outlook

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Bars of what?— **SAPOLIO**

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The Outlook

Published Weekly

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The Referendum on Trial

While the recent election gave no encouragement to those who hope for the formal adoption of the referendum by this country in the near future, it illustrated in many quarters the steady growth of the tendency to submit public measures directly to the public for decision. In Illinois, for example, the Democratic plank demanding direct legislation failed to attract general attention during the campaign, and the Union Reform party, which made direct legislation its one demand, polled only 456 votes out of 1,121,000 cast in the State. Yet, in the same State and in the same election, a trial of the referendum won for it, not only the approval of the voters, but the cordial indorsement of the most conservative newspapers in Chicago. The question submitted was the proposition to issue $500,000 in bonds for the building of an addition to the Court-House in Chicago. It was submitted upon a separate ballot, so that there was no partisan influence for or against the proposal; 166,000 votes were cast against the scheme, and only 58,000 in its favor. The result was welcomed by the press, largely because it showed the conservatism of the mass of the voters in expending public money. Less than a quarter of the voters in Chicago pay direct taxes, yet the vote against expending the money apparently contributed by the well-to-do classes was much more decided than the vote of a Board of Aldermen would have been. The latter could have been influenced by private interests to favor the scheme, but the general electorate could not be reached in this way, and the supposedly "popular" superstition that it is a good thing to pay out public money in order to "make work for the poor" proved to have no hold upon the working people. The only criticism to be made upon the vote is that nearly one-half of the voters failed to give an opinion either for or against the measure submitted; but this year in Chicago—just as a few years ago in New York, when the referendum was similarly tested—the voters who expressed no opinion were mainly the illiterate voters who had none. The referendum provides its own intelligence qualification.

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The Situation in the Coal Fields

While the strike is ended, the present situation in the anthracite coal fields is rather that of an armed truce than a return of peace. The settlement of the strike, as a judicial correspondent informs us, was forced upon the conflicting parties by outside pressure. In part this was the still continuing pressure of public opinion on the side of better terms for the miners, but in part it was the pressure of partisan fear lest the continuance of the strike should lead the miners and their sympathizers to vote against the party to which nearly all the operators and railroad managers belonged. The operators for political reasons, and the men for strategic reasons, were anxious for a settlement before the election, and the settlement effected covered only immediate material conditions and left in abeyance the immaterial but more lastingly important question of the right of the miners to make contracts through an organization. "In all the negotiations for settlement," says our correspondent, "the mine-owners persistently declared their opposition to organized labor, and their determination to have no dealings with the officials of such organizations." They themselves, however, he points out, are already organized, not only through corporations, but through understandings between corporations. "Indeed, the organization is so compact and its power so complete that in the past

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the miner discharged by one operator has found it impossible to secure work from another operator, save by the subterfuge of changing his name. One company proposes now that all its men shall sign a paper in which their physical peculiarities shall all be written down in black and white, making it practically impossible for the miner to change employers save at the option of the employer himself." The men on their part are very generally determined that organized capital shall be met by organized labor. Some of them, with a selfishness equal to that exhibited by employers in blacklisting unionists, are refusing to work with non-unionists. With this spirit on either side, there is, says our correspondent, little hope that the present peace will last beyond April—when the contract already made expires. Thereafter there is almost certain to be a contest over the right of the trades-union to continue to live and act for the miners. Our correspondent concludes by saying that, if the union does not attempt to force unwilling miners to become members, it will have public opinion on its side in its conflict for the equal rights of laborers and capitalists to organize for self-protection.

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Railway Stocks Last week the average of quotations for sixty representative railway stocks advanced to the highest point reached in eighteen years, and Wall Street dealings averaged a million and a half shares a day. The reason for this rise and for this volume of dealings is not far to seek. The decision reached on November 6 as to the Presidential contest has released much of the spirit of enterprise and activity which latterly had been suppressed. It is estimated by some that nearly two hundred million dollars, which had been kept back, is now being invested. Many investors did not care to place their funds until the election should be decided. Their demand has been confined almost entirely to the dividend-paying stocks, and chiefly to the standard issues of those stocks. Since demand thus lacks the element of speculation, the rise in quotations is attended with less danger than has characterized any similar movement. Though the quotations had been advanced materially during the fortnight preceding election through general confidence in the result, it is interesting to note a comparison between quotations of ten representative dividend-paying stocks the day before election and those of Monday of this week:

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 17.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..	129	137
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	117	124
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	113	125
Great Northern.....	165	183
Metropolitan Street Ry.....	160	174
New Jersey Central.....	135	145
New York Central.....	133	139
Northern Pacific pf.....	73	80
Pennsylvania.....	132	144
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf....	81	88

❀

Increased Activity in the Philippines At last the censorship has been removed upon despatches from Manila to the United States, although it is retained as regards despatches from Manila to Oriental places. The first despatch to escape the censor's blue pencil gives evidence in many ways of renewed military activity both among the American forces and those of the enemy. The most important single action reported for last week was the attack by General Grant upon a Filipino stronghold thirty-five miles north of Manila, which was defended by two hundred of the insurgents. After a day and night's fighting, the enemy were driven away, and great quantities of stores and ammunition were destroyed. It is reported that fifty Filipinos were killed and an unknown number wounded, while the American losses were twelve wounded and one native scout killed. It is announced that an aggressive campaign is to be begun at once by the Americans in the island of Samar. This island is now held entire, with the exception of three coast towns, by General Luckban, with a considerable force of Filipinos. The latter are constantly firing into the three garrisoned towns, which are held by only two companies of American troops and a few artillerymen; so that the need of an aggressive campaign is evident from a military standpoint. In North Luzon, where General Wheaton is in command, reinforcements are being sent to General Young in the distant parts of the provinces where the insurgents are gathering force. These facts indicate at least, on the one hand, that the Filipino insurgents

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are not discouraged yet by the results of the Presidential election, and, on the other, that the campaign against them is to be pushed forward with renewed activity.

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Henry Villard Mr. Villard's adoptive citizenship was so fairly won and generally recognized that most Americans learned only at his death last week that he was of German birth. Heinrich Hilgard, to give him his baptismal name, was born in Speyer, of old Palatinate stock, April 11, 1835. His education was the best the time afforded, and he had every prospect of a successful career. But the young Heinrich had been in communication with relatives in America, and was smitten by the charm of a new land. He determined to drop the training of the schools for that of life. As, in so doing, he crossed his father's will, he borrowed a French schoolmate's name, Villard. He was then nineteen years old. His success as a journalist was rapid. Reporter of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, correspondent from the newly discovered Colorado gold fields, brilliant recorder of the battles of the Civil War, he had gained by the close of the war a valuable acquaintance with public men, and, in his profession, a partnership in an influential press bureau at Washington. Mr. Villard's marriage, in 1866, to the only daughter of the liberator Garrison turned his interest more directly upon philanthropic work, and his services as a foreign correspondent at about this time at once closed his career as a journalist and opened the way to his later achievements as a financier and railroad organizer. He became on a large scale the representative of German investors in American railroad securities, and his faithful stewardship of the interests intrusted to him after the great panic of 1873 brought him a leading position in his new work. In 1875 he carried forward the reorganization of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. His interest in the new Northwest and his belief in its great future had already induced him to buy control of the railroad and steamship lines between California and Oregon. These interests were in 1879 enlarged and consolidated, under his presidency, into the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. The refusal of a friendly arrangement by the uncompleted Northern Pacific was met by a tactical move for control which has become famous in American railroad organization. Having bought individually sufficient stock to promise eventual control, he invited fifty capitalists to subscribe with him to a fund of $8,000,000, the so-called "blind pool," for a purpose known to the organizer alone. In twenty-four hours it was subscribed twice over—an extraordinary mark of confidence. In 1881 Mr. Villard's plan for the new Oregon and Transcontinental was complete, and in 1883 the last spike of the Northern Pacific was driven. The panic year 1883 shattered the credit and the immediate prospects of his great enterprise, and although he was personally the largest individual loser, he did not escape criticism that saddened his remaining years. Broken in health, he retired for a time to Germany, and there laid the foundations of a new fortune. His forecast of the future of electrical invention and early recognition of the genius of Thomas Edison led to fortunate investments culminating in the formation, in 1890, of the Edison General Electric Company. An ill-destined attempt, against his inclination and better judgment, to bolster up the tottering fortunes of the Northern Pacific alone disturbed the serenity of his latter life. The record of his benefactions to the causes of social reform, charities, art, and education is a long one. Significant was his remembrance of his native palatinate, while perhaps no work was more grateful to him than the carrying single-handed of the struggling University of Washington through its early years. With these activities must be reckoned his assumption of the New York "Evening Post" and "The Nation." For years he had been the friend of Mr. Godkin, editor of "The Nation," and in thorough sympathy with his labors for social and political reform. A fortunate conjunction enabled him to bring together on the united papers Mr. Godkin, Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, and his old Washington associate Mr. Horace White. No account of Henry Villard would be complete without a mention of the peculiar personal distinction that came of his uncommon experience of books, affairs, and men. He was an impressive and an inspiring presence—a man shaped for large things.

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China Last week an important edict was issued at Singan (the capital of the province of Shensi, and temporary residence of the Chinese Imperial family), providing for the punishment of Prince Tuan and other anti-foreign leaders, but omitting any mention of General Tung, one of the most notorious and redoubtable of them all. As General Tung is in command of the Chinese army in the northwestern provinces, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, for reasons of personal safety, probably dare not direct that he be punished. If General Tung's control could be removed, however, some think that the Dowager might go south to Hankau on the Yangtse River, and place herself under the protection of Chang-Chi-Tung, the enlightened Viceroy at that capital, a translation of whose recent book is now exciting deserved attention in this country. One thing is a necessity at all events—the removal of the young Emperor from the Dowager's domination. Under State Department instructions to Mr. Conger, our Minister to China, the question whether General Tung's name should be included in the list is left to the Minister's judgment. Mr. Hay, however, wisely insists on one general condition—that no punitive programme shall be adopted beyond the ability of the Chinese Government to carry out. Some of the offenders named in the list have fled from justice, and coincidently with their flight come reports of new disturbances, notably in the region of the Great Wall and as far east as Niuchang. Robbers and pirates have been harrying this region into which the German and Russian expeditions have now penetrated, the former being in response to an appeal from Bishop Favier for protection to the Roman Catholics there. Among some foreigners at Chifu, Shanghai, Fuchau, and other treaty ports, the opinion is now beginning to obtain that these expeditions, by their destruction of villages, excite the Chinese to execrate the foreigners—a feeling ineradicable for a century to come.

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The Swiss Elections By a majority of seventy-five thousand in a total of four hundred thousand, and by eleven and a half cantons versus ten and a half, the Swiss have rejected the principle of proportional representation as applied to the election of their National Council or House of Representatives. The vote seems the stranger when we recall the fact that in the cantons proportional representation already exists. The reasons of its rejection as applied to federal legislation were the great influence used by those whose seats in the National Council would be in danger, and also the desire of each locality to retain distinct representation. The victory is due to the preponderance of the country vote over the city vote—for instance, the city and canton of Geneva voted for the reform. While the sessions of the Swiss legislature will lack the variety which would characterize the meeting of all parties, the friends of that particular electoral reform known as proportional representation are not discouraged. Its principle is at once just and emancipative. No one can in the long run contest a movement emphatically in the interests of truth.

❀

The German Parliament Last week the German Reichstag, or Parliament, reassembled, and the winter session was opened by a speech from the throne. Referring to China, the Emperor placed the blame for the Boxer rebellion upon "unscrupulous advisers" of the Chinese Court, who "have driven misguided masses of Chinese to acts of atrocity against the outposts of Western civilization and Christian worship dwelling peacefully in their midst."

> My Minister died at the hand of an assassin in a courageous attempt to overcome the rising peril. The foreigners at the capital saw themselves threatened, life and limb. These things of horror united the civilized community, where otherwise there was a divergence. All nations against which the unparalleled onslaught was directed drew closer. Their sons fought with one mind, shoulder to shoulder, even as yonder standards [referring to the standards of the German States] float side by side. So the governments show themselves in council, united with the sole wish to restore an orderly state of things as speedily as possible, and, after the punishment of the chief culprits, avert a recurrence in the future of such a disturbance of the peace of the world.

These words were a necessary if inadequate apology from a monarch who had incurred an enormous expense in despatching an expedition to China without summoning the Reichstag and securing its assent, as by law he was doubly

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bound to do. The German Constitution requires the sanction of the Reichstag, not only for all military expenditures, but also for the sending of soldiers outside of the Fatherland. William II. did not even seek to summon Parliament. He now says: "I would sooner have consulted the Reichstag on the measures in China, but for the necessity of prompt action and the difficulty of furnishing trustworthy information. Whenever the Reichstag could form decisions or estimate the expenditure required, the Government felt confident that representatives would not refuse their subsequent sanction to the necessary expenditure." The Kaiser had a smoother path in dealing with domestic matters. In consequence both of the natural growth of the revenue and the increased taxation voted at the last session, more abundant funds are available.

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The Paris Exposition

The closing of the Paris Exposition calls attention to its results. Latest visitors say that the discouraging financial outcome, so frequently predicted, will not be realized. It is true that those concessionaires have failed who presumed overmuch on the foreigner's credulity. The really good shows, places of amusement, and restaurants, however, have made money. The Government expenditure has been recovered in the increase of Treasury receipts, in the surplus of Parisian octroi or municipal duties, in the monuments remaining to the State and the city, and, finally, in the bridges, quays, and improved transportation facilities bequeathed by the Exposition. The attendance of over fifty million persons doubled the figures reached in 1889. Germany furnished the largest number of visitors, with Belgium second. Although the Exposition lacked the architectural unity and excellence of the Chicago Fair, it comprised a more varied and comprehensive exhibition of the products of industry and art. Furthermore, these products were arranged with a Frenchman's intelligent ingenuity and artistic adaptation of means to ends. The part taken by this country in the Exposition will ultimately compensate a hundredfold for the time and money spent. The sum allowed by Congress seemed to many disproportionate; that it was not so was soon evident by the action of other countries. Proportionately to their populations those countries were more generous to their commissioners than was the United States Government to its representatives. The number of American exhibitors proved to be nearly seven thousand—a number three times larger than that from any other land, with the exception of France. Our exhibitors received twenty-two hundred awards—not quite as many as went to France or Russia, England or Germany.

❀

Defeating Monopoly Government

A revolution by the ballot has just taken place in Newfoundland, and the result may be justly regarded as a triumph for the principle of democracy. The extraordinary contract made in March, 1898, between the Newfoundland Government and Mr. R. G. Reid, of Montreal, has already been commented on in The Outlook. Mr. Reid, a large contractor, had built for the Government railways and docks costing about $10,000,000. Under the contract he was for fifty years to work and control all the railways in the island, all the telegraph lines, and all terminal docks, paying a large royalty to the Government, and at the end of the fifty years was to own them absolutely. He was also to have a land grant of 4,000,000 acres of excellent property. In other ways the contractor received or assumed extraordinary powers—even the postal service was put in his hands—so that at last it was not a great exaggeration to say that Newfoundland might soon have had a government of a stock company by a stock company and for a stock company. The alienation of rights, commercial powers, and even public responsibilities was unparalleled, and was at the extreme opposite from the growing political tendency to preserve public franchises to the people through their governments. But in the election just held a complete and sweeping victory was won by the Liberals. The excuse for the surrender of public privileges to Mr. Reid was that otherwise financial collapse was threatened and there was fear lest Newfoundland might be forced into the position of a crown colony instead of remaining autonomous. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to an appeal for

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help, pointed out that he had no jurisdiction, and characterized the "Reid deal" as "such an abdication by a government of some of its most important functions as is without a parallel in British history." The Liberals made their campaign on the sole issue of honest self-government against corrupt contract-government. They won, we are glad to record, with hardly a dissentient constituency. The return to power of Mr. Bond as Premier makes it possible that Newfoundland may again take up the question of a new commercial treaty with the United States, if the British Government will permit the island to act apart from the Dominion.

❀

The Church Congress The twentieth session of the Church Congress, held in Providence last week, was one of great interest. Among all the organizations which meet for the discussion of religious, ethical, and other questions, none, it is safe to say, brings together a more interesting group of men than the Congress of the Episcopal Church, with its free platform, its catholicity of spirit, and its ability to call upon men who represent expert opinion in the different fields. There was a large attendance of the members of the conference at every meeting; the church in which the sessions were held was filled, and at the evening meetings it was crowded. Bishop McVickar, who presided, was the soul of cordial hospitality; and the city of Providence in many ways made its guests feel that they were welcome in one of the most delightful of American towns. The opening sermon was preached by Bishop Potter. The first session of the Congress was held on Tuesday evening, and was devoted to a discussion of Christian Science notable for its frankness, freedom, and courtesy. Mr. Theodore F. Seward presented the claims and the philosophy of Christian Science with a great deal of skill; Dr. Huntington met these claims with characteristic directness and lucidity of statement. Dr. Donald protested strongly against the withdrawal of those who believe in Christian Science from the Church, and the organization of new religious associations. By clergymen and laymen alike, the attempt to discover the occasion for the popularity of Christian Science was conspicuous, though there was no flinching in the endeavor to expose its fallacies. "Analysis and Synthesis in Religion," or, to put it more concretely, criticism and construction, was admirably discussed by the Rev. Charles J. Wood, Dr. J. Lewis Parks, and the Rev. Edgar Gardner Montgomery, with an eloquent impromptu plea by Dr. Greer for the unification of secular and religious life; this discussion was on a high level of ability and of broad-mindedness. The question of "Material Prosperity and Morality" was discussed by Bishop Lawrence, Dr. Charles H. Babcock, Dr. James H. Canfield, the Rev. Dr. Prall, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. "The Relation of Foreign Missions to Social Progress" was presented by several speakers, among them the Rev. Percy S. Grant, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, who brings to mission work a spirit of contagious enthusiasm. One of the most popular conferences of the Congress was that devoted to the consideration of "War from the Christian Point of View," Captain Mahan declaring that war is still a necessity, and under certain conditions righteous and therefore Christian, while Mr. Ernest Crosby, of this city, and other speakers condemned it without qualification. The "Independence of the Episcopal Church" in this country and "The Communion of the Saints" were discussed by such speakers as Dr. Tiffany, Bishop Doane, Dr. McConnell, Bishop Hall, Bishop Randolph, the Rev. Percy Browne, and the Rev. Charles H. Brent. These Congresses never vote, they have no legislative power, they take no action; but they bring together many of the most progressive and open-minded men in the Episcopal Church; they make it possible for men who differ widely on ecclesiastical and theological matters to meet one another and to understand one another's views and spirit.

❀

The Westminster Confession The important vote of the Presbytery of New York City—hardly a representative body—calls attention to the fact that forty-five Presbyteries have now decided to dismiss all further discussion of the Westminster Confession; one hundred and thirty-three have voted

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against dismissal. If one-third of the total should vote to dismiss the whole subject under discussion, the proposed changes in the Presbyterian creed will be defeated; from present indications the conservatives' hope to carry the required third to prevent action has been abandoned. While it is not correct to say that because the Presbyteries now vote against revision, or an explanatory statement, or a new creed, they will always continue so to do, one thing is evident. Three to one, the Presbyteries now indicate that an improvement in the expression of Presbyterian belief is wanted. Those who clamor for revision find themselves somewhat perturbed by the number of clauses which need revising. Those who wish an explanatory statement would embody in it a brief statement of the essential doctrines of the system which they believe to be revealed in the Bible, yet are divided, one side desiring to get rid of Calvinism, the other not. Finally, those who wish a new creed would not only state what they believe to be the fruit of divine revelation rather than of human logic; they would do away entirely with the old Confession as a requirement of ministerial fellowship. The only requirement should be one broad enough to include all evangelical Christians.

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Dr. George P. Fisher We hope that the announced resignation of Dr. George P. Fisher of his office as Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Yale Divinity School, while a loss to the University, will be a gain to the country, since it will leave him time, or at least more continuity of time, for literary work by which he will reach a much larger circle of instructed readers than he can reach through the lecture-room. In his special department of Church History he occupies the very front rank, standing in this country where Harnack stands in Germany. Conservative in his spirit but unrestrained by any timidity in his investigations, he has been the more effective leader of religious thought because he has never led it into a cul-de-sac by any intellectual vagaries. If he has sometimes moved too slowly for the more impatient, or by moving has sometimes dissatisfied those who think that theology should be stationary, his teaching has not only been pervaded by the spirit of progress, but has been so conducted as to make progress intellectually and spiritually safe. For more than forty-six years he has devoted himself to his students, his contributions by the pen in published books, however important, being the product, if not of leisure hours, at least of hours seized from the work of teaching to which his life was given. It is fitting that such a life should be rounded out by quiet time devoted to garnering for future generations the product of study and thought which otherwise would be left to be transmitted to the public only through the medium of other minds. The degrees of D.D. given by the Universities of Edinburgh, Harvard, Princeton, and Brown, and the degree of LL.D. given by Princeton, are well-deserved evidences of the wide appreciation which his scholarship has secured. His resignation is to take effect at the close of the bicentennial celebration next October.

❀

The Largest Protestant Missionary Denomination For the first time in twelve years the General Methodist Missionary Committee has again held its annual sessions in New York City. They began on Wednesday of last week and closed on Monday of this week. Seventeen out of the twenty-four bishops were present, and the meeting was also attended by other distinguished clerical representatives and by prominent laymen. This committee has charge of the entire mission work of the Methodists in all lands. In simplicity and efficiency of organization it is an example to the more complex and less aggressive endeavors of other communions. Even many mission workers have not yet realized that the foreign mission work of the Methodists has become the most extensive done by any Protestant body, for nearly all its wide development has been accomplished during the present generation. The Methodists have displayed such characteristic courage and vigor that in many countries their missions are now the best known of any—in such widely separated and different countries as Italy and India, for instance. The home mission work is divided into great districts, New England being one, the

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Hudson and Mohawk valleys, Long Island and New Jersey, another, etc. Since 1888 the Secretary of the Committee has been the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, but Mr. Daniel Denham, the cashier of the society, has held his office for nearly half a century. All moneys received and disbursed—now over a million dollars annually—pass through his hands. Not only has the Committee never lost a penny, but its bills of exchange, which it makes itself, are cashed readily in Mexico, China, India, and Africa. The only limit on the Committee's expenditure is that it shall not exceed the amount raised during the preceding year.

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Mr. Roosevelt and Church Federation

Last week the New York State Conference on Church Federation was held at Syracuse. There were many spirited addresses, the most applauded being that from Governor Roosevelt. He declared himself emphatically in favor of federation. "People make an unspeakable mistake when they quarrel about the boundary-lines between them. They have a common enemy to face, who demands united attention and united action."

We cannot all see the truth in the same light, but we should all strive for higher ideals, and for that Christian unity which shall bring us in closer touch with one another. I belong myself to the Dutch Reformed Church. Now, down at Oyster Bay we have no church of that small denomination, and I should be opposed to establishing one of that faith there, as it would be an injury to the other churches already established. Down there, as elsewhere, we have lots to do to make things better, and I am glad to see the churches working toward this betterment. I had a hand in inaugurating a movement there which I think will be permanent. On the Fourth of July we get the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Catholic clergymen on the same platform. There is patriotic unity, and I want to see the same kind of spirit spread through all our people.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that he was one of the first to subscribe to the erection of a Roman Catholic church in his town—a statement which elicited hearty applause from his audience. He then cited the Young Men's Christian Association as an evidence of real church federation, adding: "There is danger in the segregation of men into groups; it results in the formation of a class spirit." The result of the Conference as a whole is a greater emphasis on the necessity of co-operation among the churches, in order both that their essential unity may more clearly come to the fore and that the evangelization of every community may be more systematically accomplished. Each denomination is entitled to choose one representative from the State body or from the highest local body in the State as a member of the Federation Council, together with one additional representative for each fifteen thousand communicants or each major fraction thereof. An effort to add the word "evangelical" to the designation of those churches permitted to join was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The convention closed by passing a resolution heartily indorsing the work of the National Committee on the Federation of Churches.

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Moody and Morgan

On Sunday of last week the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan announced to his London congregation that he had accepted a call to continue the Moody work in the United States. He added later: "I am going to America to follow in Mr. Moody's steps, not to fill his place. No man could do that." Mr. Morgan's resignation will take effect in February. He was recently called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, but he refused to entertain the call, hoping for the development in England of an institution similar to that of Northfield, and feeling then as now that a new ministry for him would be one to the churches rather than to one particular church. He is reported as saying: "The door has not opened in my own country, where I hoped and thought it would. . . . The English people are ready for a revival of religious endeavor along Moody lines, but the psychic moment has not arrived."

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Mr. Carnegie's Gift

Another gift of princely magnitude for educational purposes has come to light in the announcement that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has decided to establish in Pittsburg, Pa., a polytechnic school upon a foundation of not less than three millions of dollars as a building and endowment fund, the

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institution to be devoted to the technical and mechanical education of the youth of the city, to be called The Carnegie Institute, and to be built in the immediate neighborhood of the Carnegie Library. Mr. Carnegie's gifts have been largely, but by no means exclusively, to libraries. He has already shown his interest in education, and especially in technical education, by the gift of $250,000 to the Polytechnic School at Birmingham, England, and by another gift of $50,000 to another polytechnic school at Dunfermline, Scotland. The new school will be in a real sense the outgrowth of the immense enterprises about Pittsburg in which Mr. Carnegie is interested, and will constitute another and impressive evidence of the fact, brought out by the report of the Scotch Committee, that education is as necessary for business as for the literary professions and the arts. If Mr. Carnegie's intentions are correctly reported, his gifts for the educational life of Pittsburg through the new institution, the Carnegie Library, and the Carnegie Institute already in existence, will have exceeded eight millions of dollars.

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The Colorado Horror

The burning alive of a negro chained to a stake is not, every American must blush to say, unparalleled in the records of the past two or three years. But, brutal and horrible as any such mob-crime must be, that which took place in Limon, Colorado, last week had peculiar elements of barbarity. The worst of these was the deliberation found in all the attending circumstances. There was no sudden passion, no uncontrollable outburst of indignation, too strong to control. On the contrary, the press despatches from Limon state that three hundred citizens of the county deliberated over questions of detail, took pains so to chain the wretched victim to an iron stake and to arrange the fuel and oil that his agony would be of the greatest, and watched his lingering death without a sign of emotion. The victim was deliberately brought to Limon by the sheriff from a place of safety, on a train crowded with newspaper men and photographers who had been informed of the impending tragedy in time enough for them to travel from a distance and view and picture the scene; in other words, there was ample time for the State authorities to learn of the crime proposed and thwart it. The State must, therefore, bear the burden of the shame, and its citizens need not be surprised if it is classed hereafter as an uncivilized community. If it disclaims the charge, it must take prompt steps to punish the perpetrators of the crime. Such an act of revenge does not serve any use of the ends of justice. It does not reform the criminal nor the class from which he comes. It has no tendency to prevent the recurrence of similar crimes; on the contrary, it promotes the spirit of barbarism which produces such crimes. And it does not satisfy the instinct of retributive justice; on the contrary, the enlightened conscience of all civilized communities cries out against it.

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Croker Against Croker

The readers of the New York dailies were surprised on Friday morning of last week to find Mr. Richard Croker in the unexpected rôle of a moral reformer. He invited Mr. Isidor Straus, President of the Educational Alliance, to tell the Executive Committee of Tammany about the conditions which exist at the present day on the East Side of New York, and took the occasion to declare in the most explicit terms: "Not one dollar comes to me from the landlords of pool-rooms or from houses of ill fame, and if any of you gentlemen are collecting from any such people, you had better get out of the organization."

There followed, according to the reports, a hot controversy between Coroner Edward Fitzpatrick, Tammany leader of the Fourth Assembly District, in which the Educational Alliance does most of its work, and Mr. Croker, in which Mr. Croker affirmed as of his own knowledge that there is soliciting to vice in the district: "Even the police are solicited. . . . If you don't know about soliciting in your district, you don't know as much about your district as I do, and I only know one-thousandth part of what occurs there."

The surprise of the public was somewhat lessened when the next day Bishop Potter's letter to the Mayor of New York City was given to the public. This letter

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states the case against the police administration so clearly and so forcibly, with such moral indignation and such judicial poise, that we print it in full. For the conditions in New York City are not peculiar. There is widespread suspicion if not adequate evidence that similar conditions exist in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Bishop Potter's letter is a summons to a crusade which ought not to be local. Its essential principle that the head of the municipality ought to be called to strict and public account before the whole city for vicious administration in the city is one as applicable to the smallest municipality as to the metropolis. It is not strange that the public generally regards Mr. Croker's sudden interest in the repression of vice as due to his having seen the Bishop's letter and feared the effect which it would have on the public.

Mr. Croker's denial that he has received any contribution from houses of vice must stand until sufficient evidence is presented to raise a presumption of its falsity. But the real charge against Mr. Croker is not that he receives contributions from houses of vice. It is that the police of this city use their power, not for the protection of the citizens, but for the collection of blackmail; and that vice flourishes under their eyes and with their tacit support. What Mr. Croker said to the Executive Committee does nothing to neutralize this charge; on the contrary, rather confirms it. As reported, he declares that he knows that vice openly flaunts itself on the East Side; according to one report of his remarks, that the police themselves have solicited to vice. The address by Mr. Straus, the appointment of a committee of investigation by Tammany, and the remarks of Mr. Croker, all tend to confirm the popular belief, based on widespread reports, that the police authorities in this city connive at and make money out of the flagrant violation of law which is demoralizing hundreds of young men and women and destroying hundreds of homes.

If this is the case, citizens have a right to hold Mr. Croker responsible, because no man in the city has contributed so much to the selection of the men who control the city government, and specifically to the selection of the men who control and administer the police, as Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker's action, therefore, instead of diverting the movement in the city of New York for the overthrow of his control of the city, ought to add both impetus and concentration to that endeavor. A serious difficulty, however, confronts the opponents of Tammany. What Mr. Croker has in the past said is undoubtedly true—Tammany Hall is the most perfectly organized political machine in the world. It has many elements of real power. The public reforms which were initiated under the Strong administration cost money. The immediate effect of leaving the poor without parks, the children without school-houses, and the streets without cleaning, is lessened taxation, and there are a great many men in New York who—to use the old figure—hold a cent so close to their eye that they cannot see a dollar at arm's length. The work of the municipality involves the employment of great gangs of workingmen, and the workingmen receive their wages partly as compensation for the service they render the city, partly in compensation for the service they render to Tammany. The protection given to the saloons, the gambling-houses, and the houses of vice makes them and their patrons supporters of Tammany. The hostility among many good citizens to the legislation which forbids all selling of liquor on the Sabbath converts into supporters of Tammany those who care more for their Sunday beer than they care for clean streets, parks for the poor, or decency in the tenement-house districts. Personal friendship counts with many voters for more than political principles, and the Tammany captain in every district is the personal friend of a host of voters whose friendship he maintains through all the year by a variety of devices, some honest and some dishonest. To dislodge such a machine as this requires an organization as wise as a serpent and not as harmless as a dove.

But it is very difficult to get the anti-Tammany elements together. If the Republican organization nominates a Mayor, there are hundreds of independent Democrats who will not vote for the nominee, partly because they will not do anything to strengthen the Republican organization, partly because they distrust any man who has received his nomination through

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the influence of Mr. Platt. On the other hand, the Republican organization has hitherto refused to consent to be set one side or to become the mere indorser and supporter of an Independent nominee. How to fuse these mutually suspicious and jealous elements in one combined endeavor to give the city a good government is the perplexing problem which confronts the anti-Tammany forces. It is not enough to select a man who would be a good Mayor. It is necessary to select a man who will have the cordial support alike of Republicans and Democrats, and by some method of selection which will not alienate the members of either National party.

The New York "Tribune" has been attempting a postal-card canvass among candidates for Mayor. In this canvass Mr. Low is the first, Mr. Coler is the second, choice. We venture to suggest that the method of the New York "Tribune" be attempted on a larger scale. We should like to see the New York Legislature pass a law providing the direct primary for all municipal elections. This would enable all opponents of Tammany to unite in nominating an anti-Tammany candidate. If, as is probably the case, the time is too short to secure the passage of such a law and its effective operation in time for the municipal election next fall, an informal and unlegalized direct primary might be undertaken, by which all voters in the Greater New York who were willing to sign a pledge not to vote for the Tammany candidates might join in nominating a reform ticket. The details would have to be worked out with care, but some way ought to be devised by which all the opponents of Tammany might be enabled to unite on one candidate, who would be neither forced on Independents and reformers by a Republican organization, nor on the Republican organization by Independents and reformers.

At all events, Mr. Croker's frank affirmation that in New York City under the present Tammany government citizens and even policemen are subjected to solicitations to vice, and the police make no effort to enforce the law against solicitation, affords an abundant reason why all men who believe in a pure government should find some way to unite their forces in overthrowing the administration for which he is primarily responsible, and under which vice has been protected and promoted.

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Freedom of Teaching Once More

If the telegraphic reports are accurate, Professor Edward A. Ross, head of the Department of Economics in Leland Stanford University, has been forced to resign because he believes in the restriction of immigration from Asia and in the ownership by municipalities of public franchises. The offending professor is a young man who has received recognition for original work in his department. He is a man of prudence as well as of courage, and in no sense an agitator. Four years ago he was a Silver Republican, but his course at that time was conspicuous, not only for its frankness, but also for its consideration of the interests of the University which he represented. He has contributed to the literature of social discussion a number of very thoughtful and thoroughly rational papers, and he has long been at work on a book on the subject of Social Control—a study of methods and forces—soon to be published, which is said, by those who have read it, to be conspicuously sane and temperate. His statements in regard to municipal ownership of franchises are said to have been discreet and moderate; his views are shared by many of the most conservative men in the country, and the changes which he advocates are in operation in some of the foremost cities of the Old World. The remarks in regard to immigration from Asia, and especially from Japan, which have given offense to the authorities of the University, were neither extreme nor revolutionary; and they were based on the necessity, from Dr. Ross's point of view, of preserving the American scale of living. With the anti-Chinese agitators Dr. Ross has nothing in common; nor has he anything in common with destructive views of any sort, political, economic, or social. As a teacher, his work has been notable for thoroughness, intelligence, and dispassionateness. His zeal for the institution has been shown by the doing of extra work, and by the quiet acceptance of conditions which at times must have imposed very

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heavy tasks upon him. In other words, if the testimony of those who know him best is to be accepted, Professor Ross is a fine example of the liberal, open-minded, progressive teacher, scientific in his methods, catholic in his temper, and entirely free from the vice of the agitator or the lack of balance of the fanatic.

Professor Ross has been forced to give up his position because Mrs. Leland Stanford, the widow of the founder of the University, and herself a donor to the institution on a very generous scale, entertains opposite views. Professor Ross will have the sympathy of all those who care for the interests of education in this country, and his removal will arouse the indignation of those who believe that colleges exist for free investigation and free teaching and not for the purpose of representing the views or teaching the opinions of donors and founders. When a change was made in the faculty of the University of Kansas by pressure brought to bear by a Populist Legislature, The Outlook condemned the action in unqualified terms; it is ready and eager to condemn any interference with the freedom of teaching, without reference to the views or opinions of the teacher whose freedom is interfered with; for freedom of investigation and of teaching is fundamental not only in our educational but in our civic life. One of the dangers of democracy, that is to say, of the government of majorities, is the tendency to crush the man who differs from the majority. It is this tendency which has furnished a basis for the criticism that democracies level down instead of lifting up, and, by compelling men to accept what is popular rather than to follow what is true, destroy distinction, both intellectual and moral. Distinction, that is, a high degree of individuality, is secured and emphasized by allowing men the broadest opportunity for free development. What we want in this country, if it is to be great, is not a dead level of universal agreement, but a citizenship rich in strong personalities, fertile in men who hold widely diverse views and hold them with absolute security. But there can be no individuality in a country which draws any lines of restriction, other than those which are imposed by intellectual sanity, around its teachers. Freedom of thinking and freedom of teaching go together; they cannot be divorced; and without free teachers and free thinkers there can be no free country; for a country can lose its liberties under a democracy as truly as under a monarchy.

If the facts are as reported from the Leland Stanford University, it is to be hoped, for the good of that very promising institution, that a sharp issue will be made. Universities can afford to lose donors; they cannot afford to lose that independence which is at the root of all real intellectual life and of all genuine teaching; nor can they afford to lose the respect of the country. It is of prime importance that our universities should be kept intact from even the suspicion of being under the control of organized wealth or organized labor, of Republicanism or Democracy. They are to be free, and they are to make men free.

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A Just Tax Law

The most important measure submitted to the voters in any State at the recent election was the amendment to the Constitution of Missouri providing that the taxes upon mortgaged property shall hereafter be divided between the holder of the property and the holder of the mortgage. At the present time in Missouri, as in most other States, the holder of such property has to pay taxes upon its entire value, no matter how small his interest; and there is a pretense of taxing also the holder of the mortgage—that is, provided he returns it for taxation. For example, if a farm worth $5,000 carries a mortgage of $3,000, the farmer is taxed upon the entire value—though his interest in the property is only $2,000—and there is a pretense of taxing the money-lender also upon the $3,000 represented by his mortgage. Were this last pretense a reality—as it is in some cases—it would involve the injustice of double taxation. The amount of property is no greater because two men own the farm than if it belonged to only one. There is just $5,000 worth of property involved, of which the farmer owns two-fifths and the money-lender three-fifths. The Missouri constitutional amendment recognizes this fact, and provides that each party should hereafter be taxed only upon the value of

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his interest in the property. The total assessment in the case given was to be for $5,000 worth of property and not for $8,000 worth, the money-lender being taxed upon the value of his mortgage, and the farmer upon the value of the farm less the mortgage. As each was clearly taxed upon the entire value of the property he owned, there was nothing to be said against the justice of the provision; and as it really required the lender to pay his share of the tax without the possibility of evasion, the amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority. In the rural districts, where lenders are relatively few, the vote was almost solidly in its favor.

There is some uncertainty as to whether the constitutional amendment will require additional legislation to carry it into effect, and an effort is being made in the city press to discredit the amendment, and to represent that it will not furnish the expected relief to the owners of mortgaged farms and homes, but, on the contrary, will increase their burdens. That it may not furnish the expected relief is true, so far as any one expects that the rate of interest upon future mortgages will not be increased by reason of the tax. But the claim that the rate of interest will greatly increase is invalid. The same system that has just been adopted for Missouri has been in force in California since 1878, and the rate of interest on mortgages in California is as low as in any of the neighboring States. The census of 1890 shows the following as the average rates paid:

California	8.90 per cent.
Colorado	9.22 " "
Oregon	9.63 " "

In California the lender pays the tax on the mortgage; in the other States the borrower pays it. The average rate of taxation in California was a little over one per cent. on the true valuation. Yet the rate of interest in California, instead of being one per cent. higher than in the neighboring States, was actually lower. This was doubtless chiefly due to the great wealth of the State; but there is no reason to think that if the tax on the value of mortgages in California were again allowed to fall upon the owner of the mortgaged property, the rate of interest would fall an equal amount. The system of taxing mortgaged property once and only once, and dividing the tax equitably between lender and borrower, does afford some relief to the borrower—though its amount may easily be exaggerated. Quite apart from this gain, however, is the gain for public justice and the gain for public honesty. It is a great gain for public justice to have each citizen taxed only on the amount of property he possesses. It is a still greater gain for public honesty to have a tax law which does not put a premium upon dishonesty by taxing honest money-lenders while permitting dishonest ones to evade their taxes by perjury. Under the California and Missouri systems no one need be asked to make any return of the mortgages he holds. His property is taxed where it is invested, and this is the only place in which it ought to be taxed. If this principle were everywhere applied to the taxation of mortgages and to the taxation of corporate securities, the evils of tax-dodging would practically be done away with. The reform is one that should enlist the support of all who are concerned for the honor of the business community, as well as those concerned for the material relief of the mortgage-burdened classes.

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The Episcopal Church on Divorce

A Committee of the General Episcopal Conference, appointed for the purpose of taking the subject of marriage and divorce into consideration, has, according to the daily papers, reached an agreement, and its results are published. The most important of its recommendations, at least those which would most interest the general public outside that Church, are two respecting the subject-matter of divorce. The first of these prohibits any minister from solemnizing the marriage of any divorced person, unless the former marriage has been annulled by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction *for cause existing before such former marriage*. The other is as follows:

Section 1—No person divorced for causes arising after marriage, and marrying again during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation or received to Holy Communion,

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except when penitent and separated from the other party to the subsequent marriage, or when penitent and in immediate danger of death; but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery.

The reader will observe a significant difference between these two provisions. The first does not allow the sanction of the Church to be given to the remarriage of a divorced person, except where the previous marriage has been practically declared null and void from the beginning, as for the insanity of one of the parties, a prohibited degree of consanguinity between them, or the like; while the second so far recognizes the legitimacy of a divorce for the cause of adultery as not to condemn the innocent party who remarries. It is probable that this seeming incongruity is the result of a compromise between two parties in the Church, and that the Committee has agreed, on the one side, to recognize the legitimacy of remarriage by the innocent party where the cause for divorce has been unfaithfulness of the other, but, on the other hand, has not agreed to give the sanction of the Church to such remarriage by allowing a minister of the Church to officiate. We cannot but think that the report of the Committee would have been more consistent if it either adopted the Roman Catholic doctrine that marriage is indissoluble for any cause, and therefore refused the sacraments to any remarried divorced person, or adopted the conservative Protestant doctrine that marriage is dissoluble for the cause of adultery, and therefore allowed the minister to remarry the innocent party after such divorce.

There can, however, be no question that the subject which the Episcopal Church is taking up needs to be dealt with by the Church of Christ with vigor and courage. Some principle ought to be laid down equally applicable to rich and poor, to the élite and to the common people. The freedom of divorce in this country almost passes the bonds of belief. It has done much to render the marriage relation transient and almost experimental, and the family, which is the unit both of the State and of the Church, a unit easily dissolvable. The following summary, prepared some years ago by Mr. S. W. Dike, has been heretofore published, we believe, in these columns, but we can think of no way by which within so brief a space we can emphasize the evil with which the Episcopal Church is proposing to deal. We do not think there has been any improvement in the ratio of divorces since this table was published. It is more probable that the ratio has increased rather than diminished:

In Connecticut there is annually one divorce to every ten marriages; in Vermont, one to fourteen; in Massachusetts, one to twenty-one; in New Hampshire, one to eleven; in Rhode Island, one to eleven; in Maine, one to ten; in Chicago, one to nine and one-half; in San Francisco, one to six.

The laws which have been made in some of the States to restrict separation have been by judicial interpretation of them rendered wholly nugatory. In the "Westminster Review" for June, 1889, Mr. Lee Meriwether gives from the records of the California courts some striking illustrations of this fact. Divorce in that State is allowed for cruel and inhuman treatment, and under this clause, according to Mr. Meriwether, divorces have been allowed to the husband, in one case, because his wife failed to sew buttons on his vest; in another, because she would not get up in the morning nor call him in the morning; and to the wife because the husband did not come home until ten o'clock at night and kept his wife awake talking sometimes until midnight, and in another case because the husband never offered to take her out riding.

Under our Federal system the divorce law of that State in which divorce is most easily obtained, practically becomes a divorce law for all the States. It is essential to that system that the courts should recognize the decision of the courts of other States, too. Under the law of New York State divorce can be obtained only for infidelity; but a man living in New York may go out to some Western State where it can be obtained for any one of a half-dozen comparatively insignificant causes, obtain a residence by nominally remaining within the State for three or six months, and then obtain a decree of divorce by publishing his summons in a newspaper which his wife never sees, and the decree thus obtained is at least *prima facie* evidence that he is a free man, and, unless his wife takes legal proceedings, expensive, difficult, and often practically impossible,

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to have the decree set aside, the divorce is one which the courts of New York must recognize.

But it does not follow that the divorce is one which society is bound to recognize, still less one which the Church of Christ in its corporate capacity is bound to recognize. It is, indeed, in our judgment, true that the Church should hesitate long before it lays down a law for the government of its members inconsistent with the laws of the State in which they live. Its ethical standards must be higher; but it must be very cautious in imposing those standards by legislative enactment on the members of its communion. It is for this reason that we think the Methodist Church makes a mistake in imposing by law upon its members a prohibition of amusements which are regarded in the community not only as lawful but as legitimate. But the evils of unrestricted divorce are of so serious a nature that they call for serious remedy, and we think the Episcopal Church will be right in assuming, what it is clear this Committee assumes, that the remedy lies first of all in an aroused public sentiment, and that one of the first steps toward arousing that public sentiment is by strong and vigorous action by the Church, putting its stamp of disapproval on all divorce except for the one cause of infidelity. We should be glad to see other Protestant Churches take this matter up, and, either by legislation where a legislative assembly is possessed by the denomination, or, where there is no such legislative power, by resolution, express in some form their approval of the spirit of the clause which we have quoted in full above.

It will perhaps be asked whether, if a woman is married to a cruel, a drunken, or a worthless husband, who maltreats her, abuses the children, abandons her, leaves her without support, she is to have no remedy. Certainly she ought to have a remedy. Provision should be made, in all such cases, as is made in New York State, for an appeal to the courts and a legal separation; and where there is just cause for such separation, the care and custody of the children should be given to the complainant; and where the complainant is the wife, and the man has means to support her, he should be put under bonds by the court to furnish her support. There is nothing in the canons proposed by the Committee of the Episcopal Church inconsistent with such legal provision as this.

But it does not follow that in such cases the complainant should be permitted to marry again. There are three parties to every marriage: the man, the woman, and the public. The solidarity of the State and the purity of the Church depend upon maintaining the integrity of the family. The community has a right to say that whoever desires to enter upon the marriage relation must do so on the assumption that it is a life relation. It has a right to say that if the marriage has turned out so unfortuitously as to be unbearable, the experiment shall not be tried again. Certainly the Church of Christ has a right to say that it will give no sanction, by act or acquiescence, to second marriages in such cases. We hope that the canons proposed by the Episcopal Committee indicate a reaction in the public sentiment in this country against that freedom of divorce which has been one of the most injurious and dishonoring features of our National life.

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Thanksgiving

There are in the political, commercial, and moral conditions of America causes for hope, gladness, and gratitude to which on Thanksgiving Day we may legitimately turn our thoughts, without ignoring the causes for regret, humiliation, and apprehension which National conditions present.

We have passed through an exciting political election; but the result is accepted by the defeated party without resentment, by the successful party without exultation. The appeal by both parties was to the conscience of the Nation. Free-silver men believe in honesty; expansionists believe in liberty; and, despite much vehemence and some virulence in debate, each party believes in the essential integrity of the other. It is this which prevents a political election from leading to a political revolution in America.

Harvests are abundant; manufactories busy; trade and commerce brisk. The overworked are too many; but the unemployed are relatively few. If wealth is too much concentrated, it is more diffused than formerly; increasing numbers of workingmen own their homes in

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South and North and East and West; an increasing number of wage-earners have deposits in the savings bank; the men of moderate means are in the creditor class, the men of wealth are in the debtor class. For the savings banks are great lenders, and they represent the men of moderate means; and the capitalist is the borrower, that he may do on credit a business larger than his capital alone will enable him to do.

If church-going is not so universal as it once was, that spirit of duty and humanity which is the fruit of Christianity was never more vital. Such appeals as that of Bishop Potter awaken the most slumberous conscience. The press reports the evil with the good—often out of proportion; but it at least lets us know what sort of world we live in—what sins there are to humiliate us and what crimes and vices to be fought. Four great forces are at work, not always wisely, not always cooperatively, but, on the whole, earnestly, to make the country a better country and the world a better world—the church, the school, the press, and the home. And all four are free to speak their word, if not always without favor, at least without fear.

Let the pessimist, who is accustomed ordinarily to fix his gaze on the dangerous tendencies in American life, for this one day put them upon these more hopeful features: let him compare the conditions of America to-day with those of England, Germany, and France, the political ancestors of America, as those conditions existed a century ago; our political organization with that of disunited Germany, Bourbon France, or even England under George III.; our industrial organization with that of the industrial feudalism of the eighteenth century; the moral forces at work in our community to-day with those of Europe in the last century—with its stifled press, its charity schools, its peasant homes—with its too ritualistic Established Church and its too emotional Methodist Church in England, and its flippant, irreverent no-church in France. Thus let him take one day to strengthen his courage and revive his life, and so equip himself anew to confront and conquer the evils which should arouse our eternal hostility but never excite our despair. He who has anything of the soldier spirit may well thank God that he lives in a day when the victory for righteousness, goodness, and truth is so clearly and evidently nearer than ever before in the long campaign.

Bishop Potter's Letter

[In another column we comment editorially on the responsibility for the conditions in this city which have called out the following letter from Bishop Potter. Mayor Van Wyck in his reply to Bishop Potter makes no attempt to deny the statements of the latter, but asserts that he will exert all his legal powers to do away with the conditions complained of and to secure the efficient co-operation of the police. Accordingly, Mayor Van Wyck has written a strongly worded letter to President York, of the Board of Police Commissioners, calling his attention to Bishop Potter's charges and urging active and vigorous efforts on the part of the police.—THE EDITORS.]

Diocesan House, Lafayette Place,
New York, Nov. 15, 1900.

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir—At 130 Stanton Street, in this city, there is a work, for the people resident in that neighborhood, of a missionary, educational, and social character, for which for some years I have been directly and personally responsible. Its influence for good order and good morals, to describe it in no other way, has been considerable, and has been recognized, I think I may venture to say, by those who know it, as of real and enduring value. It is not only a center for the ministrations of religion, but also for training in various arts and handicrafts, for a free library, gymnasium, cooking, sewing, and other schools, etc., and, as such, for those whose lives are often hard and narrow, and whose pleasures and privileges are few, it has been recognized as an important factor in promoting the virtue and good order of the communities to which it ministers.

In view of these facts, it would seem that it has a valid claim upon the sympathy, co-operation, and at least courteous consideration of those who officially represent our city government and the guardianship of decency and good morals. I urge here no other claim for it, and I beg to say that I am not now addressing you because there has been in that which I now desire to bring to your notice a vulgar and brutal absence of these in connection with one who happens to have been my own representative. The personal element, so far as he is or I am concerned, is of the very smallest consequence.

But the thing that is of consequence, sir, is that when a minister of religion, and a resident

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in a particular neighborhood, whose calling and character, experience and truthfulness, are all alike widely and abundantly recognized, goes to the headquarters of the police in his district to appeal to them for the protection of the young, the innocent, and the defenseless against the leprous harpies who are hired as runners and touters for the lowest and most infamous dens of vice, he is met not only with contempt and derision, but with the coarsest insult and obloquy.

You will say that these are strong words. I hold myself ready at any time to submit the facts that substantiate them. The statement now in my possession of two clergymen, of the highest character, contains the testimony of two men, given without exaggeration, with the most painstaking reserve, and with absolute truthfulness. In substance it is briefly this: That when one of them complained to a police captain of a condition of things in his immediate neighborhood, whose disgusting infamy is a matter of common notoriety, a condition of things easily verified by any intelligent citizen who passes through the streets in which it exists, he was told that he lied; and that when, disheartened by such an experience, he carried his complaint to a higher authority in the police force, he was met with insolent derision.

I affirm that such a virtual safeguarding of vice in the city of New York is a burning shame to any decent and civilized community, and an intolerable outrage upon those whom it especially and pre-eminently concerns. I am not, I beg to say, unmindful of the fact that the existence of vice in a great city is, practically, an inevitable condition of the life of such a community. I am not demanding that vice shall be "stamped out" by the police or any other civil authority. That is a task which would demand for its achievement a race of angels and not of men. But I approach you, sir, to protest with all my power against a condition of things in which vice is not only tolerated but shielded and encouraged by those whose sworn duty it is to repress and discourage it, and in the name of unsullied youth and innocence, of young girls and their mothers who, though living under conditions often of privation and the hard struggle for a livelihood, have in them every instinct of virtue and purity that are the ornaments of any so-called gentlewomen in the land. I know those of whom I speak; their homes and their lives, their toil and their aspirations. Their sensibility to insult or outrage is as keen as theirs who are in your household or mine; and, before God and in the face of the citizens of New York, I protest, as my people have charged me to do, against the habitual insult, the persistent menace, the unutterably defiling contacts to which, day by day, because of the base complicity of the police of New York with the lowest forms of vice and crime, they are subjected. And, in the name of these little ones, these weak and defenseless ones, Christian and Hebrew alike, of many races and tongues, but of homes in which God is feared, and his law reverenced, and virtue and decency honored and exemplified, I call upon you, sir, to save these people, who are in a very real way committed to your charge, from a living hell, defiling, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supineness of the constituted authorities, set for the defense of decency and good order, threatens to doom them.

I have no methods to suggest, no individuals to single out for especial rebuke and chastisement. These are for you to determine and deal with. The situation which confronts us in this metropolis of America is one of common and open notoriety, and of such a nature as may well make us a byword and hissing among the nations of the world. For nowhere else on earth, I verily believe, certainly not in any civilized or Christian community, does there exist such a situation as defiles and dishonors New York to-day. Vice exists in many cities; but there is at least some persistent repression of its external manifestations, and the agents of the law are not, as here widely believed to be, fattening upon the fruits of its most loathsome and unnamable forms.

I come to you, sir, with this protest in accordance with the instructions lately laid upon me by the Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York. The events which provoked its action occurred some months ago. There has been no haste on my part, or on theirs in behalf of whom I speak, in reaching conclusions as to the situation to which I refer. Months have passed since the incidents occurred to which I have alluded in this communication. But, in all these months, the condition of things in whole neighborhoods has not improved, but rather grown worse. Vice not only flaunts in the most open and ribald forms, but hard-working fathers and mothers find it harder than ever to-day to defend their households from a rapacious licentiousness which stops at no outrage and spares no tenderest victim. Such a state of things cries to God for vengeance, and calls no less loudly to you and me for redress.

This, sir, is my case. I leave it confidently in your hands. Confidently, I say, because I cannot believe that you will fail to recognize in it a great duty—a duty which you will set yourself to discharge no matter how great the cost. I do not forget what has come to be too often expected in our day from those who hold office, when those who are their partisan associates are involved in wrongdoing. But I cannot believe that in such a case as this you will hesitate as to your duty, no matter where the doing of it may compel you to strike. Great place such as yours demands great courage and great sacrifice. Great crises such as that which has now come in the history of our city, and I think I may be forgiven if I add in your own career, demand great acts. I cannot believe that you will disdain an opportunity so unique as that which now confronts you for action worthy of your office, your citizenship, your manhood. I am, sir, respectfully yours,

HENRY C. POTTER,
Bishop of New York.

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A Prisoner in Peking[1]

The Diary of an American Woman During the Siege

By Luella Miner

Professor in the American College at Tungchau, China

JULY 20.—After just a month without fresh fruit or vegetables, we feasted this morning on some cucumbers, obtained in the same way as the eggs mentioned yesterday—a rather precarious market. We are digging a mine toward the north, to terminate under a building between here and the Imperial City which the Chinese use as a base of operations against us. Of course the mine will never be exploded, unless they open hostilities again.

The Chinese, possibly suspecting that a mine was being dug, began to dig a trench forty feet long, which would have transsected our mine-tunnel if dug deep enough; in fact, our Chinese Christians, digging this tunnel, could hear the voices of the enemy above them, and were in danger of falling into their hands, but our soldiers threatened to open fire, and the Chinese stopped their trench work.

There is anomaly upon anomaly in our strange circumstances here. Since their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers are suffering from the scarcity of fruit and vegetables, owing to their having been cooped up for a month and used as targets by the loyal subjects of the Empire, the Chinese Government now seeks to mitigate their woes by sending them a present of a hundred watermelons and a good supply of cucumbers, squashes, and egg-plant, accompanied by the card and compliments of the Emperor! No one thinks that the Emperor had anything to do with it, but they were doubtless sent by the person who to-day has most power in the Palace—whoever that may be.

Perhaps it was hoped that they would prove more deadly than the shot and shell which they have been showering upon their dear friends the Ministers. If we had a cannon large enough to take in watermelons as ammunition, it seems to me it would not have been inappropriate to have sent the Imperial watermelons and squashes back into the Imperial City in that way. But the Ministers seem to be eating them with good relish. "Trust not the Emperor, even bearing watermelons," a missionary aptly remarked. There is no doubt that there is a party in the Palace trying hard to make peace with us, since over thirty thousand troops are leaving Tientsin to-day, and tens of thousands more are on the great seas coming toward us.

To-day Mr. Tewksbury sent a Chinese out to try to purchase copies of the Peking "Gazette," the official paper, published daily, which contains all the Imperial edicts, and some important memorials addressed to the Throne. He succeeded in getting those of the past nineteen days, and they are intensely interesting, throwing floods of light on the situation. The first edicts blame the Christian converts and foreigners for beginning the trouble, the edict of July 2 containing the words: "They [the Christian converts] have been led astray by false doctrines, and have relied on the missionaries for support, with the result that they have committed many misdeeds. They hold to their errors and will not turn from them, and irreconcilable enmity has thus grown up between the converts and the people. *The Throne is now exhorting every member of the Boxers* to render loyal and patriotic services, and to take his part against the enemies of his country, so that the whole population may be of one mind. Knowing that the converts are also subjects owing fealty to the Throne, we ask how they can bring themselves to form a class by themselves, and invite their own destruction. If they can change their hearts, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to escape from the net. The Viceroys and Governors of the provinces are hereby commanded to give orders to all local officials to issue the following notification: All those among the converts who repent of their errors and give them-

[1] The first and second installments of this diary were published in The Outlook of November 10 and 17. Copyright, 1900, by Luella Miner.

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selves up accordingly to the authorities shall be allowed to reform, and their past may be ignored." This edict goes on to state that, as war with foreign countries has broken out, missionaries of every nation must all be driven out, but protected on their journey.

Another edict contains the significant words: "We order that the Princes and Ministers in command of the troops in concert with the Princes and Ministers in command of the Boxers shall instruct their subordinates," etc. In these edicts the regular troops and the Boxers are repeatedly linked together, and the Viceroy of the province reported from Tientsin that he had issued firearms and provisions to a company of five thousand Boxers, as if this were a common occurrence. But from the time when Tientsin was occupied by a large foreign army the tone changes, and finally, in a memorial published in yesterday's "Gazette," Boxers are blamed for all the anarchy, bloodshed, and arson which are desolating China!

July 25.—Miss Haven, the Misses Wyckoff, and I have joined the ranks of what are called "the top-lofty people." We have cleaned out a small section of the church attic, which was cluttered up with rubbish and the dust of ages, and there we retire to rest. I do not say "to sleep," for as it is as hot as it can be these nights down in the church, and one or two degrees hotter in the low attic, which has windows only on one side, we do more fanning than sleeping some nights. But the flies, which swarm in the church, scorn this dark, hot attic, and as no small children sleep there, we are free from two enemies of Morpheus. Mosquitoes and fleas are entirely impartial in their attentions to all. The attic is quite filled up with people now, all curtained off in their various apartments, while one large section is reserved for men. We are not allowed to have lights there, and as we live in the remotest corner, we have queer times stumbling along a narrow passage nearly filled up with rubbish. One more luxury has been cut off from our bill of fare—condensed milk, which heretofore we have had for coffee. Our remaining cans are reserved for children and invalids. The egg market is not lively, and as the Chinese soldier and the Christian Chinese who was buying were both slightly wounded during the transaction, eggs may be even more scarce hereafter. There is a close connection between this egg market and our intelligence bureau. The Chinese soldier is paid a rather extraordinary price for the eggs, and perhaps the chickens in them peep, for shortly after his daily visit interesting bits of information, which we are free to believe or not as we choose, begin to circulate in the camp.

Two more communications from "Prince Ching and Others" have been sent to the Ministers to-night. The latter maintain a discreet silence in regard to them, but it is rumored that one renews the suggestion that the Ministers withdraw to Tientsin, "which would be a very easy thing to do, as they could go to Tungchau, and thence by boat in two days." The other reported that cablegrams had been received from certain foreign governments inquiring as to the welfare of their Ministers, and stated that the Chinese Government would forward *simple* replies. A British marine suggests that "Not massacred yet" would be an appropriate answer.

During our informal truce there is informal singing every evening at the bell-tower, a pretty little pavilion just in front of the church. National airs are the most popular, and as American women are the most numerous here, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other songs of our country are heard most frequently, though sometimes we have "The Marseillaise," "The Watch on the Rhine," "God Save the Queen," and to-night the Russians sang their grand national air. They are the best singers here.

July 27.—Our Chinese soldier spy reports that the Chinese are fortifying and preparing to make a final stand at Changchiawan, four miles south of Tungchau, that the Tungchau gates are all closed, and that in case the Chinese army is defeated there the Imperial family will leave at once for Hsianfu, the capital of Shensi, going by way of Paotingfu.

Evening.—It is reported from several sources that carts are in great demand at the Palace, that the Empress Dowager has already about two hundred, and Tung-Fu-Hsiang seventy.

The Catholic who has been carrying messages to us so much from Prince Ching or Jung-Lu has just returned, after

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being detained by Jung-Lu a week. We more than suspect that he tells us what he is instructed to tell, and he is too closely guarded there to pick up much information. He contradicts the rumor that the Empress Dowager is preparing to run away, but says she is grieved with the Boxers, and that they are leaving the city in great numbers, but still patrol the streets. He brought from Jung-Lu something more to tickle our palates and make us forget that they let some shot and shrapnel fall on us by mistake when they were shooting at the Boxers. There are melons, squashes, cucumbers, and egg-plant by the hundreds—a much larger quantity than before; ice, and over a thousand pounds of flour, which, begging the pardon of our dear protector, Jung-Lu, we will take the precaution of feeding to a dog first. Accompanying the gift is the message that they have heard that we have a large number of Christians crowded in here, which must be very hot and unhealthy, and as it is all peaceful and lovely now out in the country, they suggest that we send them back to their homes! It is needless to state that we have not advised the lamb to intrust itself to the tender mercies of the wolf yet.

The little boy who left here July 5 disguised as a beggar came in early this morning with the following letter for Sir Claude from the British Consul in Tientsin, dated July 22: "Your letter July 4.—There are now 24,000 troops landed and 19,000 here. General Gasslee expected Taku to-morrow. Russian troops at Peitang [on the coast above Taku]. Tientsin city is under foreign government and Boxer power is exploded. There are plenty of troops on the way if you can keep in food. Almost all ladies have left Tientsin."

If you can read this without adding about ten interrogation points, you will do better than any of the wise men in the Legation did at the first reading. This boy is one of Dr. Ament's scholars. He was let down over the wall, slept the rest of that night in the Chien gate, and in the morning went out of the Yung-Ting gate to the railway station, and thence via Tungchau to Tientsin. His porridge-bowl, in which the letter was concealed, was broken in his descent from the wall, but he hid his tiny letter in a hem of his garment, and it was not discovered when he was searched on the way. Half-way to Tientsin he was stopped and compelled to do farm-work for a week.

July 30.—Firing commenced last evening and continued in a feeble way through the night. The Chinese soldiers have built a six-foot barricade over a bridge at the foot of the Imperial City wall just north of us—the bridge over our canal; so now they can pass from our eastern lines to our western without making a detour through the Imperial City, and can also command this street in front of us, so that it can be crossed safely only by what is called the tunnel. A Catholic woman was shot this morning when crossing the bridge on Legation Street. For the first time in about ten days a wounded man was brought into the hospital—the Italian gunner, wounded in the hand last night when firing at the new barricade. Our "International Hospital" was quite crowded before the truce began. Now I think there are about thirty-five there, including a few fever and dysentery patients.

August 1.—Six weeks to-day since we came, and we have not even our usual bulletin to break the monotony. The soldier spy came to give information and get dollars, but, having marched our foreign troops too rapidly, so that he could not move them on a stage without our being able to hear the cannonading, he was obliged to have them retreat. So he landed them back at Matin in disgrace, and, if we had given him time, he would doubtless have marched them in good order all the way back to Tientsin. Later in the day a messenger who was sent out July 22 returned from Tientsin with information which proved that our soldier spy was a yellow journalist of the worst type.

A cablegram from London has also been sent overland to Sir Robert Hart, Commissioner of Customs, through which we know that Major Conger's cablegram of July 18, *forwarded by the Chinese Government*, had been received, so that you know that up to that date we were still holding out. That brief cablegram must have given the world its first authentic information as to the real state of affairs in Peking, and it is one of the strangest complications in this involved situation that the enemy should have given that

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urgent warning which must have hastened armies to our relief. Tientsin was taken July 15, and it was the knowledge of this fact, and the hope that, in spite of the atrocities of the past month, they could still make peace with us, which prompted the Chinese Government to curry favor by forwarding cablegrams and presenting the Ministers with watermelons. They must have informed the foreign governments of this benevolence, for Sir Robert's cablegram contains the query whether the Chinese Government is protecting us and supplying us with provisions!

There is desultory firing every day, though for over two weeks we have been in comparative peace. Our work on the fortifications has gone on without the least flagging. First a long, deep trench on the north protected us from mines in that direction, and now for several days we have been counter-mining on the west. To-day a sally was made and two of the buildings nearest us on the west, occupied by Chinese soldiers as a base of attack on us, were taken while the soldiers were off guard. We are now building new barricades, extending our lines on the west.

August 3.—Yesterday was a red-letter day, for another messenger came from Tientsin, bringing several letters full of information—the first really satisfactory ones we have had. All the letters except one were from Americans. It was about six o'clock when the news began to spread like wildfire through the compound, and in a few minutes a crowd had gathered about the bell-tower where bulletins are posted, and a joyful babel of voices filled the air.

Mrs. Lowry had a letter from her husband in Tientsin, from whom she has been separated during these fearful weeks, and her letter was read first. The others were in cipher, but were posted as soon as they were deciphered, so we had all except Sir Robert Hart's last night; his was published, not in full, this morning. I will omit from my copies of these letters part of the information which reached you long ago as to affairs in Tientsin. From United States Consul Ragsdale, dated July 28: "Had lost all hope of ever seeing you again. Prospect now brighter. We had thirty days' shelling here, nine days' siege. Thought that bad enough. Scarcely a house escaped damage. Excitement at home is intense, of course. Our prayers and hope are for your safety and speedy rescue. Advance of troops to-morrow probable. McKinley and Roosevelt nominated, also Bryan, Vice-President unknown." From J. S. Mallory, United States Colonel Forty-first Infantry, July 30: "A relief column of ten thousand is on the point of starting to Peking. More to follow. God grant they may be in time." From Major-General A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., July 30: "Arrived here this morning." From another army officer, July 29: "Have been trying to reach you since the 21st of June. Foreign settlement was relieved June 23, Seymour (in command of relief army of 2,300, McCalla being in command of advance guard) was relieved June 24. . . . Will advance in two days. Column ten thousand strong; English, American, and Japanese follow in a few days with forty thousand more. Hold on by all means. First column will support and divert enemy from you." The letter to Sir Robert Hart was from a gentleman in the customs, and was dated July 28: "Yours 21st received to-day. Keep heart. Aid coming early. Troops pouring in. Enemy at Peitsang. Japanese in his front, also Russians."

Now, wasn't this enough food for thought for people who had been starving for news for seven weeks? The other two messengers who arrived July 18 and July 28 brought no news except a word as to the advance of the relief army—and no sympathy. An English lady stood beside me reading Consul Ragsdale's letter, and exclaimed, "Oh, isn't it nice to get a sympathetic letter at last!"

There are communications passing quite frequently these days between the Ministers and the Foreign Office. There are three subjects under discussion—one in regard to sending cablegrams to their governments, and it has been decided that this may be done provided they are not in cipher. Sir Claude received a cablegram through the Foreign Office from Lord Salisbury, the gist of which was that they had not heard from him since July 4, and desired information. The second subject was in regard to the Chinese building the new barricade over the bridge above us, and firing so much. One reply was that the Christians had

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recently made a sally and raided shops (which may possibly be true of the Catholics at the Cathedral), and that this stirred up the people. Later the Foreign Office stated that the little firing which we heard about us (hundreds of shots a day!) was simply the changing of the watches, but they would have it stopped if it annoyed us. The third subject is in regard to the Ministers going to Tientsin, which the Chinese Government is still pressing. The Ministers are purposely prolonging these negotiations, thinking that, as long as they are kept up, sharp attacks on us may be averted.

August 4.—To-day we have obtained two important edicts dated August 2. One commands Jung-Lu to provide an escort to Tientsin for the Ministers. I believe that the Government really hopes that they will get rid of them and of our foreign garrison before the relief army arrives; then they will have a free hand to murder these besieged Christians for whose blood they are thirsting. Thirty or forty Chinese soldiers came up freely to our lines on the east to-day, and talked about escorting the foreigners to Tientsin, so it is the general expectation that the Ministers are going. They said to our Chinese Christian soldiers there on guard: "You are the living men, we are the dead men; the foreign army is now only fifty miles from here."

August 5.—This has seemed the most like Sunday of any we have had yet—the same number of services we had last Sunday, then at three o'clock I gathered a few of our college students in a room at the American Legation, and we had a quiet, informal meeting by ourselves. Dr. Morrison, of the London "Times," said once, when the question of defending the Chinese refuge was raised, "The Chinese have saved this place, and there is nothing to do but to stand or fall together." That the Chinese appreciate what is being done for them the following incident will show: A student, unaccustomed to work, was digging, with blistered hands, the grave of a foreign soldier, and some one spoke sympathetically of the pain it must cause. He replied: "That does not matter; what breaks my heart is that these brave soldiers from a far country are dying to protect us from our countrymen."

August 6.—Yesterday the Ministers sent cablegrams in cipher to their respective governments to the effect that the Chinese Government wishes them to go to Tientsin, but that they have under their care about two hundred women and children, besides forty wounded in the hospital, and asked for instructions, one Minister adding that they needn't be in a hurry about sending instructions. I wonder if the wise men in the various capitals will "catch on" to the situation. There was also some discussion between the Ministers and the Office in regard to the thousand or more shots which were fired at us last night—the sharpest attack we have had since this strange truce began. The rapid firing was preceded by some unearthly yelling, which the Foreign Office thought, or pretended to think, came from within our lines, and started the Chinese firing; but we know that it came from them, and the Ministers sent back word that they had better find out who did the howling, and punish the soldiers who made the attack. The outcry was probably caused by the collapse of a barricade near the French Legation, which is said to have fallen on several Chinese soldiers. Yesterday the rumor was that several hundred carts had been collected to take the Ministers to Tientsin. To-day they say they are for the Empress Dowager, who is preparing for immediate flight.

August 7.—Another little grave was made to-night in the fast-growing cemetery in the English Legation. The little baby's parents are Swedish missionaries; truly strangers in a strange land, understanding only a few words of the English in which the funeral service in the church was conducted, only a few words of "Precious Jewels," sung in Chinese at the grave. The mortality among the children of our Protestant Christians these past few days is frightful—an average of one or two a day. It is so hard that we cannot give them the milk and other things which might save the little lives, as we can when we are at home. Our foreign stores are almost gone. One of the mothers said to-day that she thought the food which the babies and sick children could eat—the milk, white rice, arrowroot, tapioca, etc.—would only last about ten days more.

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August 8.—Just two months this morning since we came to Peking.

The sanguine among us hoped for some sign of the approach of the relief army by this time, as they have been on the way nine days if they left Tientsin as planned when the letters were written which the last messenger brought. I am afraid they were delayed by the difficulty of getting carts or boats.

Last night we were kept awake by the first genuine, lively attack we have had since this incongruous truce began—cause unknown, unless it was to celebrate the appointment of a peace commissioner (Li-Hung-Chang). To-day Jung-Lu ought to send us some more watermelons and squashes, but he seems to have forgotten that that favor is expected. Dr. Arthur Smith sums up the situation by exclaiming, "War and watermelons!"

I have failed to acquire any affection for pony except in his proper place in front of a carriage or beneath a saddle. Served on toast, he continues to be an abomination to me. So you can imagine my joy to-day when a cow was butchered, and we had delicious beef soup and roast with rich gravy for supper. Never did Thanksgiving dinner taste so good!

The Chinese wasted more ammunition on us last night than at any other time during the past three weeks. I shouldn't say "wasted," for a bullet wounded slightly a Chinese Catholic sleeping in an open pavilion close by the church. I think I failed to mention that a Russian who ventured outside our lines was killed last week. There seemed to be no method in the madness of the firing last night. This morning about half a pound of powder with a fuse leading to it was discovered near our western barricade where we are extending our lines. This afternoon, while sitting writing under a tree on the tennis-court, I heard two sharp rifle-cracks from the sentry-posts on the roof of a house just behind me. Soon I heard that the Chinese soldiers had been amusing themselves by throwing brickbats at our men who were building the western barricade, so our sentries shot two of them. I don't think we can criticise the Chinese much for not keeping the "truce," though of course our work on fortifications is defensive, theirs offensive.

August 10.—It seemed as if we were back in genuine war times for about twenty minutes last night, for about three o'clock came a perfect rain of bullets. Evidently the new soldiers besieging us like their little guns and don't like not to use them. Our Nordenfelt was fired at them several times. The Austrian Maxim is to be mounted to-night under cover of darkness in a new barricade crossing the canal in front of this Legation. At any time during the siege, if a few hundred Chinese soldiers had made a rush up this street, in the bed of the canal, from the Imperial city wall, they could easily have carried our front gate. During the day to-day there has been occasional shooting —"sniping" the soldiers call it.

To-day I have made a most interesting excursion. Since there has been so little firing, ladies have been allowed to go on the stretch of city wall held by the Americans, if furnished with a written permit by Secretary Squires. He gave permission for three of us to go, under Dr. Ingram's escort. It is now so effectively barricaded that we were at no time exposed to the view of Chinese soldiers, though there were a few places were we held our heads a little low. It was intensely interesting, and I realized as never before the immense amount of work that has been done there, chiefly by our Christian Chinese, and amid great hardship and peril. They have dug up the large, square brick of which the city wall is built and laid hundreds of yards of barricades, some crosswise, some lengthwise, some guarding the zigzag, sloping path by which we ascend the sixty-foot-high wall. The Russians hold the western barricade, only a hundred and twenty feet from the Chinese barricade, which we had seen plainly from cracks in a bastion wall further back. This barricade is so close to the Chinese that their sharpshooters shoot through our loopholes, so they are kept plugged up in the daytime. This Chinese barricade is built up into a high tower on which two gay banners are mounted. Our eastern barricade, now extended east of the canal, is very strong, and we ventured to peep through a loophold with a glass, bringing the Chinese loopholed barricade very near. To the south we kept peering out through cracks at the southern city, deserted close by the American position, but further away we

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could see children playing as usual at the doors of their houses, and the voices of peddlers crying their wares floated up to us. To the north we looked out on the yellow tile roofs of the Palaces, so close to us, and wondered whether the wicked old woman was sitting there feasting on the leeks for which our mouths were watering. The scene looked very peaceful except in the burnt area all around the Legations.

While we were there a message was shouted up to a marine on the wall, "Foreign troops forty miles away." Perhaps I have not written much about the depression caused the last two or three days by the lack of news as to the advance of the troops from Tientsin, until the subject of the relief army was almost tabooed. We were facing the grave fact that, at the rate provisions are being served out to both foreigners and Chinese, they would be practically exhausted the twentieth of August. As we came down from the wall, and passed through the American, Russian, and English Legations, each one we met wore a smiling face and asked, "Have you heard the good news?"

This messenger is the fourth of our Christians who has succeeded in making this most dangerous trip, and his reward will be three hundred taels. He is a Methodist whose home is only two or three miles from our Tungchau college place, and we often visit it. He learned that his mother and four other members of his family have been killed by Boxers. He passed near enough his own village to see the ruins of his home, but, of course, had to avoid being seen. We still think that the mass of the people are not in sympathy with the Boxers; there was ample proof of that up to the time we left.

August 12.—Our eighth Sunday in this Legation, and perhaps our last, though at best we shall hardly get outside Peking this week. Perhaps some of us will stay with our Chinese and so not get off until others have been off for a rest and return to take our places. It seems strange, after these weeks when we could not see an inch before our faces, to have a little rift come in the darkness, and to really plan vaguely for the future.

The report has come in from outside that the advance guard of the foreign army met the enemy's front yesterday, at Changchiawan, four miles from Tungchau, and that on hearing news of the defeat Jung-Lu, nephew of the Empress Dowager and general-in-chief of the army, committed suicide. Of course this may not be true, but it is exactly what the foreign army planned, and heavy cannonading was heard in that direction last night by the marines on the wall. It is also said that two thousand or more troops have been marched outside the city to-day on the double-quick. Another evidence that the troops are near is the almost incessant firing, with one lively attack last night and two to-day.

An official came to-day with a message from Prince Ching that he would come to-morrow to consult with the Ministers as to terms of peace. Dr. Smith suggests that the Ministers should have replied that they would be obliged to meet him elsewhere, as bullets were flying so thickly in the British Legation that it would not be safe for the Great Man to come here!

August 13.—I doubt whether there has been more firing at any time during the siege than there was last night. Sometimes there would come a lull of five or ten minutes, then the bullets would shower in again, some estimated at the rate of a hundred and twenty a minute. As they began before dark and kept it up until daylight, with a cannon on the wall near the German Legation throwing three-pound shell for variation, it was not especially soothing. "Prince Ching and Others" were to have come to make peace with us to-day, but instead they sent a letter stating that our soldiers killed an officer and twenty-six soldiers yesterday, and they had not time to come.

August 14.—At last our ears have heard the sweet music for which we have been listening for two months—the cannonading of the relief army—so plainly that we know that intense desire and imagination are not deceiving us, as so many times before. Our deliverance is at hand. Last night was a fearful one. There were at least six distinct attacks, the first beginning about eight in the evening, and there was almost incessant firing between these attacks. Our implacable foes seemed determined to use to the utmost this last chance to wipe us out. Our garrison returned fire more than at any other time, for now they are not afraid

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of exhausting their ammunition. We were well prepared last night, for some anticipated that the defeated Chinese army might pour into the city and try to wreak vengeance on us. Perhaps it was to prevent this that our advance guard came so close to the city wall last night. Our heaviest attacks during the night came from the west, where we were best prepared to meet them, for four guns had been mounted there—the Austrian Maxim, the British Nordenfelt, the Italian one-pounder, and our dear "Betsey," while the American Colt's automatic was in front of the Legation. So all the artillery of all the Legations was here last night, and all were used—which accounted partially for the tumult of noise. About two o'clock, when our soldiers first heard the cannonading of the relief army, they celebrated by firing off four guns at once. The Chinese planted a cannon again on the Imperial City wall north of us, which made a tremendous racket. One shell exploded in Sir Claude's dressing-room, another in the gate-house, knocking down Dr. Dudgeon by the force of the concussion. A German was killed in the German Legation, and several there and in other places were slightly wounded, while Mitchell, the gunner, of whom we Americans are so proud, had his arm badly shattered by a bullet coming through the loophole of the "Betsey."

Evening.—This has been such a wonderful day that I can hardly write about it. The British Legation is swarming with foreign soldiers, and we are overwhelmed with thankfulness. A cablegram has been prepared to send to the American Board announcing our safety, and quoting Psalm cxxiv., 7: "Our soul is escaped out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken, and we are escaped."

All the forenoon we heard cannonading, mostly at the Chihuamen gate—nearest Tungchau and leading directly into the city. We heard later that this was the Japanese army, but they did not succeed in getting through until troops which had entered at other gates went to their assistance. We also heard a little cannonading at the gates of the southern city. We hoped and prayed that they would get within our lines before darkness fell, for the defeated Chinese soldiers entering the city might otherwise give us a worse time than we had last night. It was Russians and Japanese who came within three miles of the city wall last night, but in separate detachments, whose cannonading rejoiced our ears. British and Americans bivouacking in Tungchau heard the noise of the fearful attack made on us at one in the night, and by three o'clock the troops had started on their fifteen-mile march to our rescue, not stopping for a meal all day long, and reaching here in a state of extreme exhaustion—"too tired to holler," as one of the boys said while we were waving our handkerchiefs and shouting our welcomes. It was a hot day, and the Americans and British had the longest march. They are the only troops who have come into this Legation, and only one American regiment came in here. All of the troops except the Japanese entered the southern city, meeting no great difficulty in blowing up two of the gates, which are much weaker than those of the northern city. The Americans came in at the Tungpienmen; the Russians and British through the Shahuamen. Then the troops bound for the British Legation came to that section of the city wall over which American flags are waving, and came through the water-gate, where the canal flowing in front of this Legation pierces the wall between the two cities.

It was a little after two in the afternoon, as I was sitting writing under the trees in the tennis-court, where I have spent so many hours during these past weeks, when an American marine from the city wall ran into the yard shouting, "The troops are inside the city—almost here!" There was a wild rush for the south end of the compound, and there, sheltered by barricades, we stood and saw the first of the relief army straggling up the streets. And who do you think they were? Black-faced, high-turbaned troops, Rajputs from India—great, fierce-looking fellows, but their faces were beaming with joy, and they hurrahed louder than we did. There were British officers with them, and one of them stooped in passing and kissed a pale-faced girlie who looked as if she needed to be rescued by a relief army. All that afternoon the troops came streaming in, Sikhs, Bengal Lancers, English soldiers, and, most welcome of all, our American boys.

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The Paris Exposition: Educational Aspects

By Howard J. Rogers

Director of Education and Social Economy for the Commissioner-General of the United States

THE Paris Exposition of 1900 is the compendium of the world's education. The motive of the Exposition is not commercial; it is not scientific nor artistic. It is more than either. It is the summing up at the close of the nineteenth century of the world's experience. The careful grouping of exhibits, showing not only the present excellence which each science, art, or industry has reached, but also a retrospective view of the historical development of each subject, bears out this interpretation.

Americans are fond of comparing the present Exposition with Chicago in 1893. There is no comparison in reality. As an architectural and landscape-gardening proposition, Chicago is unexcelled. It is difficult to conceive a combination of circumstances so fortuitous as to enable the present generation to surpass it. As an exposition of exhibits arranged scientifically and adorned by the highest skill in decorative art, Paris is unapproached.

It is natural, therefore, to find in an exposition of this character that Education is given the place of honor in the official classification. In the language of Commissioner-General Picard: "Education and Instruction are first in the list because through them man enters into life. They are also the source of all progress."

It is interesting to Americans, and particularly pleasing to American men of letters, to note the deference paid to the professions of letters and arts in France. In the United States the commercial spirit is still so strong within us that the devoting of a life's work to teaching or to the arts is yet looked upon askance, or, at best, with a patient tolerance. The old idea that a boy, if he is not keen enough to make a good lawyer or shrewd enough to make a good trader, will still do to teach or to preach, has many believers. But "they order these things differently in France," and the social and political aspirations of a person are strengthened by his prominence in the educational or artistic world. The Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux-Arts is one of the three most powerful Ministers in the French Cabinet, controlling not only the public schools, universities, and art schools, but also the opera, the national theaters, and the salons.

Correlative to this idea was the formation of the French section of the International Jury of Awards in Class I., Elementary Education. While all the juries of the six classes of Group I. (Education) were able and highly representative. that of Class I. was pre-eminent, not only in Group I., but in the entire eighteen groups of the Exposition. Among its members were two former Ministers of Public Instruction, the Director of Primary Instruction for France, a leading delegate to the International Peace Congress at The Hague, and prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies. An award granted by such a body of men has more than the ordinary significance attached to Exposition awards, as it represents the deliberate opinion of cultured, unbiased men of wide experience

The educational exhibits are in the gallery of the Palace of Letters, Sciences, and Arts, on the west side of the Champ de Mars. The space as a whole is ample for the exploitation of the subject, but its subdivisions are inequitable. This is particularly true of the United States, which, as the recognized home of popular education, should have a space assigned to it second only to France. It is not entirely the fault of the French authorities that this was not done. Congress, by passing the law creating the present Commission in 1898, accepted the invitation of the French Government to participate in the Exposition over a year later than the most tardy of the other great nations, and when our applications for space were filed, all other nations had received their assignments. Indeed, it was only by the courtesy of the French authorities in reserving space for us pending our decision to participate that our country was able to make so excellent a showing.

All of the great nations of the world are represented in the educational section except Germany. Many surmises have

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been made by others on their failure to exhibit. Two reasons are given by the Germans: first, lack of adequate space; second, lack of a purely national system. It may be remarked in passing that both of these excuses might have been advanced with equal force by the United States. The absence of Germany in Group I. is to be regretted.

Were the question asked, What are the most prominent features or striking facts brought out in the educational exhibit of the Exposition? my answer would be: The wonderful advance made in popular education during the last decade by Russia and Japan; the awakening of England; the manual-training craze of France and Austria; and the genuine surprise and pleasure in European circles at the systematic exhibit from the United States.

The first impression in visiting the Russian section is that Russia has made a tremendous effort to convince the world that she has a better system of public instruction than the world believes to be possible to exist there. But a more careful examination reveals the fact that, while the exhibits themselves are selected and fragmentary, they typify a material progress and illustrate an intensity of purpose worthy of admiration. Free education as we understand the term is still a long way from achievement in Russia, but it is a great step from the illiteracy which held in bondage ninety-five per cent. of her population, to a school system which places in nearly every community free instruction in the common branches during three years, for six months each year. The figures drawn from the Russian graphic charts are particularly interesting. For example, the growth of primary instruction in the schools under the Ministry of Public Instruction is illustrated by the fact that in 1882 there were 1,418,016 pupils in attendance; in 1898 there were 2,650,058. These figures do not include the church schools, which number about one-third the total number of primary schools in Russia. The growth of free instruction in the rural districts is also notable.

This rapid growth is extremely interesting from a social as well as an educational standpoint, and it is no longer a question of generations when there will be no "darkest Russia." It is a vital problem with the Russian Government to so control this growth that it will be normal and healthy, and never reactionary. What would be the result should the moujik too suddenly learn his power is the constant factor to be taken into account in all Russian legislation. No compulsory attendance is necessary in the Russian school system. That follows with an older civilization. To quote the words of a Russian attaché at the Exposition: "There is a most absorbing thirst for knowledge taking possession of our people; we need no compulsory laws when we have not school accommodations for those anxious to come and for those who would travel many versts at a great sacrifice if they might come."

The Russian educational exhibit received close attention from the Juries of Awards, and, next to the United States, obtained the highest number of awards for a foreign country. When some surprise was expressed to a prominent member of the Group Jury that a nation whose educational development was still in an experimental stage should receive as many awards as a nation which stands foremost in free public education, the reply came that the two countries were judged on a different basis; that the awards to Russia were made for the sake of encouragement on the progress shown in the last eleven years, while those to the United States were made on a basis of absolute excellence. A truly diplomatic reply, which was perhaps but the echo of the policy pursued in a wider diplomatic field.

In Japan's exhibit we note a like rapidity in the development of school facilities, but with this distinction: it is the growth of a more thoroughly organized system, which its administrators and the public believe to be suited to their needs. A wonderfully clever people are the Japanese, quick to imitate and adapt; their manual-training models show the delicate touches which are characteristic of the art of the nation; their technical schools turn out designs and products which indicate unmistakably the coming prominence of Japan as an industrial and art manufacturing center. No fact, I believe, has been more clearly demonstrated in the Exposition or driven home to Western nations more forcibly, both to manufacturers and scientists, than that Japan, with its rapidly developing technical and

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artistic skill, combined with its cheap labor, will soon be able to bring to the European and American markets superior products at lower prices. Some idea of the growth of the elementary education which forms the basis of Japanese technical courses can be obtained from the following figures, drawn from wall-charts exhibited: The number of pupils attending primary schools in 1880 was, girls, 800,000; boys, 1,400,000. In 1898, girls, 1,500,000; boys, 2,650,000. In 1898, of all pupils of elementary school age, 68.9 per cent. were enrolled in the public schools.

In 1888 the Government expended on elementary education 8,175,000 yen; in 1897, 18,650,000 yen. The Japanese are great admirers of the educational system of the United States, and freely acknowledge their indebtedness to us for methods and inspiration.

An amusing incident was noted at the beginning of the Exposition, illustrative of unconscious American influence. The entire educational exhibit of Japan was set up in a French Exposition labeled throughout in English. Somewhat later supplementary French labels made their appearance.

For the first time in an international exposition, Great Britain has made an educational exhibit. In Chicago, in 1893, the London School Board had an exhibit, but at Paris all England is represented through its various school boards, its public schools, and its universities; Scotland is represented by its universities and its public free schools; Wales by its technical and trade schools. The exhibits of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are particularly interesting, not only from the wealth of historic matter and the material progress which they portray, but also because it is their first appearance at a foreign international exposition. The public schools of Rugby, Eton, Winchester, and Harrow have, too, a special interest for every American.

But it is in the elementary and secondary sections of the free-school system that our interest centers. The impression left upon the observer is that there is force behind their methods—rugged force and determination. The exhibit is not well classified and interpreted, but this is the fault of the Royal Commission. The Director of Education for England has done magnificently with the funds placed at his disposal. The most satisfactory feature is the steady growth of the Board schools established under the Education Act of 1870, the excellent nature of their work, and their rapid absorption of the territory occupied by denominational schools.

The denominational schools will, of course, never disappear, but as the controlling factor in the education of English youth they are doomed. It is, perhaps, a happy augury that their ascendency has been overthrown during the last year, and that the beginning of the new century will see the supremacy of the school system inaugurated in 1870. The following figures are for 1898: The attendance on primary instruction for England and Wales in the Board schools was 2,087,519; in the British and Foreign Society schools, 230,355; total in free undenominational schools, 2,317,874. In the Wesleyan schools it was 124,971; in the National schools under the Established Church 1,883,263; in the Roman Catholic schools, 246,128; total in free denominational schools, 2,254,362. The work of the London School Board needs no commentary here. It is well known to Americans through its demonstration in Chicago in 1893, and we note in Paris with equal satisfaction its progressive tendencies. Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Bristol present most attractive exhibits illustrating systematic and rational curriculums. As might be expected in manufacturing towns, the manual-training features are pushed to the front, and the Technical Schools of Birmingham, the Technical and Agricultural Institute at Manchester, and the Technical School of Art at Coventry are examples of the initiative in this direction. It is hardly fair to compare their work with the long-established technical schools on the Continent, as precedents and conditions are so diverse. The purely industrial features of the work are strong and attractive; the artistic features are cramped and lack the freedom of original development and expression. But the seed is planted, and by the time the next International Exposition is held England will show astonishing results.

It is impossible to criticise in any one article our hosts, the French. They have taken unto themselves thousands of square

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feet of floor-space; they have demonstrated amply and scientifically every phase of education in France; the preparations for the exhibit were begun during the year 1898, and it needs almost as many years as have elapsed since then to study it thoroughly. It is a wonderful exhibit, complete in details, worth careful study, tiresome only in its many repetitions. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Georges Leygues, and his Directors, have left nothing undone to present in the most attractive form the educational resources, methods, and the practical results achieved in the schools and universities of France.

But there runs through the public-school exhibit one predominant tendency—towards manual training. The same may be said of Hungary and other central European nations where the French influence is felt. The tendency may be discussed from two standpoints—first, its intrinsic excellence; second, its effect upon the development of the nation. The first does not admit of argument. The system is, beyond doubt, brought to a higher state of perfection than in any other country. The delicacy of touch, the originality of design, is most admirable. In the Écoles Primaires Supérieures both for boys and girls, where the average ages of the pupils range from twelve on entering to sixteen on graduation, the perfection of workmanship is in many cases equal to that of master workmen. In the school exhibit of the city of Paris, which has a separated place in the Ville de Paris building on the right bank of the Seine, is an exhibit of the Sophie-Germain School for girls, in which the millinery and dressmaking would find a ready market on Fifth Avenue. The culminating point of the technical exhibit in this building is the Salon Central, furnished with exquisite taste and beauty; and on a richly carved table in the center rests a framed inscription, "This Salon has been entirely furnished by the pupils of the Municipal Professional Schools."

Do the needs of a nation justify this excessive specializing in the schools supported by public money? We have nothing in the United States to correspond with the Ecole Primaire Supérieure; our nearest approach to it is the manual-training high school, which aims to train the senses in conjunction with the mind, but not to the exclusion of the humanities. There is certainly a radical difference underlying the theory of public education in the two republics. Which will subserve better the destinies of the nations only experience can determine, but American educators will abide with equanimity the test. The needs of our Nation certainly do not demand at present this highly specialized form of technical education. We prefer to train the citizen, not the artisan; to broaden the pupil and let him make his own choice in life, not to run him through a groove. In the United States every boy between the ages of five and eighteen is offered an education which may fit him to be the President of the Republic; in Europe he is educated in a shrinking fear that he may have political aspirations. It is a serious proposition to restrict in any manner the mentality of any class of people. Are we not justified in giving the broadest possible training, and trusting to the judgment thus developed, not only to select wisely the occupation of life, but to attain the highest excellence therein?

The educational exhibit of the United States will have to be criticised by another pen than mine. It is permissible to state, however, that the plan of arrangement discussed in The Outlook in August, 1899, has been eminently successful and highly appreciated. It has been possible thereby to obtain without endless duplication an accurate knowledge of the public-school system in the United States, year by year, from the first primary to the end of the secondary course; and a clear view of the field covered by our colleges, universities, and professional schools. The classification by grades and departments has been rigidly followed, and localities and institutions made to conform to the object of the exhibit, viz., to answer in a concise manner the inquiry of any foreigner concerning any department of American education. It is the only educational exhibit at the Exposition thus systematized. The sincerest compliment which the United States exhibit has received lies in the fact that, after a preliminary examination by an expert, England, Sweden, Russia, and Austria have sent delegations of teachers at government expense to study at length our system and its results. It has been a

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matter of some surprise to American visitors to learn that we have in truth a national system of education, when we have been popularly supposed to have as many systems as we have States. The advisory influence exercised by the Bureau of Education at Washington, and the function of the National Educational Association as a clearing-house for educational ideas, was never more clearly illustrated than by the similarity of methods and work which are shown in the educational section of the Paris Exposition from the States of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, and California.

The "Revue Pedagogique," the leading authority in France on educational matters, contained in August an article by M. Compayré on the educational exhibit of the United States, from which we may quote a few extracts, as coming from a thoroughly impartial and capable critic: "The 'Revue Pedagogique' complained during the Exposition of 1889 that the United States had not profited by the occasion to bring out in relief their fine system of instruction. . . . This time the United States has taken its revenge. Absolutely nothing has been neglected to give to their educational exhibit of 1900 a well-deserved éclat. . . . It is a home very tastily installed in five or six spacious salons. Along the front of the gallery where it is situated is a façade light and graceful, the beautiful work of an American architect. On the outside panels of this façade are placed drawings from the Institute of Technology in Boston; it is a veritable palace, which, with its foyers, its rich decorations, has the air of a theater, an opera. . . . The exhibit comprises in effect every department of instruction, and is divided in several distinct sections where are arranged in perfect order the objects belonging to each. . . ." In conclusion he says: "From all this comes an admirable system of education, free, flexible, adapted to the needs of each town, each community, a system which, of all American institutions, expresses in the best and highest form the popular will; and of which the President of the United States, M. McKinley, had good cause to say, 'The public-school system of America, with its four hundred thousand teachers, its fifteen million pupils, is it not a tower of strength and a pillar of support for the Republic?'"

Up from Slavery: An Autobiography[1]

By Booker T. Washington

Chapter IV.—Helping Others

AT the end of my first year at Hampton I was confronted with another difficulty. Most of the students went home to spend their vacation. I had no money with which to go home, but I had to go somewhere. In those days very few students were permitted to remain at the school during vacation. It made me feel very sad and homesick to see the other students preparing to leave and starting for home. I not only had no money with which to go home, but I had none with which to go anywhere.

In some way, however, I had gotten hold of an extra, second-hand coat which I thought was a pretty valuable coat. This I decided to sell, in order to get a little money for traveling expenses. I had a good deal of boyish pride, and I tried to hide, as far as I could, from the other students the fact that I had no money and nowhere to go. I made it known to a few people in the town of Hampton that I had this coat to sell, and, after a good deal of persuading, one colored man promised to come to my room to look the coat over and consider the matter of buying it. This cheered my drooping spirits considerably. Early the next morning my prospective customer appeared. After looking the garment over carefully, he asked me how much I wanted for it. I told him I thought it was worth three dollars. He seemed to agree with me as to price, but remarked in the most matter-of-fact way: "I tell you what I will do; I will take the coat, and I will pay you five cents, cash down, and pay you the rest of the

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money just as soon as I can get it." It is not hard to imagine what my feelings were at the time.

With this disappointment I gave up all hope of getting out of the town of Hampton for my vacation work. I wanted very much to go where I might secure work that would at least pay me enough to purchase some much-needed clothing and other necessities. In a few days practically all the students and teachers had left for their homes, and this served to depress my spirits even more.

After trying for several days in and near the town of Hampton, I finally secured work in a restaurant at Fortress Monroe. The wages, however, were very little more than my board. At night, and between meals, I found considerable time for study and reading; and in this direction I improved myself very much during the summer.

When I left school at the end of my first year, I owed the institution sixteen dollars that I had not been able to work out. It was my greatest ambition during the summer to save money enough with which to pay this debt. I felt that this was a debt of honor, and that I could hardly bring myself to the point of even trying to enter school again till it was paid. I economized in every way that I could think of—did my own washing, and went without necessary garments—but still I found my summer vacation ending and I did not have the sixteen dollars.

One day, during the last week of my stay in the restaurant, I found under one of the tables a crisp, new ten-dollar bill. I could hardly contain myself, I was so happy. As it was not my place of business, I felt it to be the proper thing to show the money to the proprietor. This I did. He seemed as glad as I was, but he coolly explained to me that, as it was his place of business, he had a right to keep the money, and he proceeded to do so. This, I confess, was another pretty hard blow to me. I will not say that I became discouraged, for as I now look back over my life I do not recall that I ever became discouraged over anything that I set out to accomplish. I have begun everything with the idea that I could succeed, and I never had much patience with the multitudes of people who are always ready to explain why one cannot succeed. I have always had a high regard for the man who could tell me how to succeed. I determined to face the situation just as it was. At the end of the week I went to the treasurer of the Hampton Institute, General J. F. B. Marshall, and told him frankly my condition. To my gratification he told me that I could re-enter the institution, and that he would trust me to pay the debt when I could. During the second year I continued to work as a janitor.

The education that I received at Hampton out of the text-books was but a small part of what I learned there. One of the things that impressed itself upon me deeply, the second year, was the unselfishness of the teachers. It was hard for me to understand how any individuals could bring themselves to the point where they could be so happy in working for others. Before the end of the year, I think I began learning that those who are happiest are those who do the most for others. This lesson I have tried to carry with me ever since.

I also learned a valuable lesson at Hampton by coming into contact with the best breeds of live stock and fowls. No student, I think, who has had the opportunity of doing this could go out into the world and content himself with the poorest grades.

Perhaps the most valuable thing that I got out of my second year was an understanding of the use and value of the Bible. Miss Nathalie Lord, one of the teachers, from Portland, Me., taught me how to use and love the Bible. Before this I had never cared a great deal about it, but now I learned to love to read the Bible, not only for the spiritual help which it gives, but on account of it as literature. The lessons taught me in this respect took such a hold upon me that at the present time, when I am at home, no matter how busy I am, I always make it a rule to read a chapter or a portion of a chapter in the morning, before beginning the work of the day.

Whatever ability I may have as a public speaker I owe in a measure to Miss Lord. When she found out that I had some inclination in this direction, she gave me private lessons in the matter of breathing, emphasis, and articulation. Simply to be able to talk in public for the sake of talking has never had the least attraction

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for me. In fact, I consider that there is nothing so empty and unsatisfactory as mere abstract public speaking; but from my early childhood I have had a desire to do something to make the world better, and then to be able to speak to the world about that thing.

The debating societies at Hampton were a constant source of delight to me. These were held on Saturday evening; and during my whole life at Hampton I do not recall that I missed a single meeting. I not only attended the weekly debating society, but was instrumental in organizing an additional society. I noticed that between the time when supper was over and the time to begin evening study there were about twenty minutes which the young men usually spent in idle gossip. About twenty of us formed a society for the purpose of utilizing this time in debate or in practice in public speaking. Few persons ever derived more happiness or benefit from the use of twenty minutes of time than we did in this way.

At the end of my second year at Hampton, by the help of some money sent me by my mother and brother John, supplemented by a small gift from one of the teachers at Hampton, I was enabled to return to my home in Malden, West Virginia, to spend my vacation. When I reached home I found that the salt-furnaces were not running, and that the coal-mine was not being operated on account of the miners being out on a "strike." This was something which, it seemed, usually occurred whenever the men got two or three months ahead in their savings. During the strike, of course, they spent all that they had saved, and would often return to work in debt at the same wages, or would move to another mine at considerable expense. In either case, my observations convinced me that the miners were worse off at the end of a strike. Before the days of strikes in that section of the country, I knew miners who had considerable money in the bank, but as soon as the professional labor agitators got control, the savings of even the more thrifty ones began disappearing.

My mother and the other members of the family were, of course, much rejoiced to see me and to note the improvement that I had made during my two years' absence. The rejoicing on the part of all classes of the colored people, and especially the older ones, over my return, was almost pathetic. I had to pay a visit to each family and take a meal with each, and at each place tell the story of my experiences at Hampton. In addition to this I had to speak before the church and Sunday-school, and at various other places. The thing that I was most in search of, though, work, I could not find. There was no work on account of the strike. I spent nearly the whole of the first month of my vacation in an effort to find something to do by which I could earn money to pay my way back to Hampton and save a little money to use after reaching there.

Toward the end of the first month, I went to a place a considerable distance from my home, to try to find employment. I did not succeed, and it was night before I got started on my return. When I had gotten within a mile or so of my home I was so completely tired out that I could not walk any further, and I went into an old, abandoned house to spend the remainder of the night. About three o'clock in the morning my brother John found me asleep in this house, and broke to me, as gently as he could, the sad news that our dear mother had died during the night.

This seemed to me the saddest and blankest moment in my life. For several years my mother had not been in good health, but I had no idea, when I parted from her the previous day, that I should never see her alive again. Besides that, I had always had an intense desire to be with her when she did pass away. One of the chief ambitions which spurred me on at Hampton was that I might be able to get to be in a position in which I could better make my mother comfortable and happy. She had so often expressed the wish that she might be permitted to live to see her children educated and started out into the world.

In a very short time after the death of my mother our little home was in confusion. My sister Amanda, although she tried to do the best she could, was too young to know anything about keeping house, and my stepfather was not able to hire a housekeeper. Sometimes we had food cooked for us, and sometimes we did not. I remember that more than once a can of tomatoes and some crackers constituted a meal. Our clothing went uncared for,

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and everything about our home was soon in a tumble-down condition. It seems to me that this was the most dismal period of my life.

My good friend Mrs. Ruffner, to whom I have already referred, always made me welcome at her home, and assisted me in many ways during this trying period. Before the end of the vacation she gave me some work, and this, together with work in a coal-mine at some distance from my home, enabled me to earn a little money.

At one time it looked as if I would have to give up the idea of returning to Hampton, but my heart was so set on returning that I determined not to give up going back without a struggle. I was very anxious to secure some clothes for the winter, but in this I was disappointed, except for a few garments which my brother John secured for me. Notwithstanding my need of money and clothing, I was very happy in the fact that I had secured enough money to pay my traveling expenses back to Hampton. Once there, I knew that I could make myself so useful as a janitor that I could in some way get through the school year.

Three weeks before the time for the opening of the term at Hampton, I was pleasantly surprised to receive a letter from my good friend Miss Mary F. Mackie, the lady principal, asking me to return to Hampton two weeks before the opening of the school, in order that I might assist her in cleaning the buildings and getting things in order for the new school year. This was just the opportunity I wanted. It gave me a chance to secure a credit in the treasurer's office. I started for Hampton at once.

During these two weeks I was taught a lesson which I shall never forget. Miss Mackie was a member of one of the oldest and most cultured families of the North, and yet for two weeks she worked by my side cleaning windows, dusting rooms, putting beds in order, and what not. She felt that things would not be in condition for the opening of school unless every window-pane was perfectly clean, and she took the greatest satisfaction in helping to clean them herself. The work which I have described she did every year that I was at Hampton.

It was hard for me at this time to understand how a woman of her education and social standing could take such delight in performing such service, in order to assist in the elevation of an unfortunate race. Ever since then I have had no patience with any school for my race in the South which did not teach its students the dignity of labor.

During my last year at Hampton every minute of my time that was not occupied with my duties as janitor was devoted to hard study. I was determined, if possible, to make such a record in my class as would cause me to be placed on the "honor roll" of Commencement speakers. This I was successful in doing. It was June of 1875 when I finished the regular course of study at Hampton. The greatest benefits that I got out of my life at the Hampton Institute, perhaps, may be classified under two heads:

First was contact with a great man, General S. C. Armstrong, who, I repeat, was, in my opinion, the rarest, strongest, and most beautiful character that it has ever been my privilege to meet.

Second, at Hampton, for the first time, I learned what education was expected to do for an individual. Before going there I had a good deal of the then rather prevalent idea among our people that to secure an education meant to have a good, easy time, free from all necessity for manual labor. At Hampton I not only learned that it was not a disgrace to labor, but learned to love labor, not alone for its financial value, but for labor's own sake and for the independence and self-reliance which the ability to do something which the world wants done brings. At that institution I got my first taste of what it meant to live a life of unselfishness, my first knowledge of the fact that the happiest individuals are those who do the most to make others useful and happy.

I was completely out of money when I graduated. In company with other Hampton students, I secured a place as a table waiter in a summer hotel in Connecticut, and managed to borrow enough money with which to get there. I had not been in this hotel long before I found out that I knew practically nothing about waiting on a hotel table. The head waiter, however, supposed that I was an accomplished waiter. He soon gave me charge of a table at which there sat four or five

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wealthy and rather aristocratic people. My ignorance of how to wait upon them was so apparent that they scolded me in such a severe manner that I became frightened and left their table, leaving them sitting there without food. As a result of this I was reduced from the position of waiter to that of a dish-carrier.

But I determined to learn the business of waiting, and did so within a few weeks and was restored to my former position. I have had the satisfaction of being a guest in this hotel several times since I was a waiter there.

At the close of the hotel season I returned to my former home in Malden, and was elected to teach the colored school at that place. This was the beginning of one of the happiest periods of my life. I now felt that I had the opportunity to help the people of my home town to a higher life. I felt from the first that mere book education was not all that the young people of that town needed. I began my work at eight o'clock in the morning, and, as a rule, it did not end until ten o'clock at night. In addition to the usual routine of teaching, I taught the pupils to comb their hair, and to keep their hands and faces clean, as well as their clothing. I gave special attention to teaching them the proper use of the tooth-brush and the bath. In all my teaching I have watched carefully the influence of the tooth-brush, and I am convinced that there are few single agencies of civilization that are more far-reaching.

There were so many of the older boys and girls in the town, as well as men and women, who had to work in the daytime but still were craving an opportunity for some education, that I soon opened a night-school. From the first, this was crowded every night, being about as large as the school that I taught in the day. The efforts of some of the men and women, who in some cases were over fifty years of age, to learn, were in many cases very pathetic.

My day and night school work was not all that I undertook. I established a small reading-room and a debating society. On Sundays I taught two Sunday-schools, one in the town of Malden in the afternoon, and the other in the morning at a place three miles distant from Malden. In addition to this, I gave private lessons to several young men whom I was fitting to send to the Hampton Institute. Without regard to pay and with little thought of it, I taught any one who wanted to learn anything that I could teach him. I was supremely happy in the opportunity of being able to assist somebody else. I did receive, however, a small salary from the public fund, for my work as a public-school teacher.

During the time that I was a student at Hampton my older brother, John, not only assisted me all that he could, but worked all of the time in the coal-mines in order to support the family. He willingly neglected his own education that he might help me. It was my earnest wish to help him to prepare to enter Hampton, and to save money to assist him in his expenses there. Both of these objects I was successful in accomplishing. In three years my brother finished the course at Hampton, and he is now holding the important position of Superintendent of Industries at Tuskegee. When he returned from Hampton, we both combined our efforts and savings to send our adopted brother, James, through the Hampton Institute. This we succeeded in doing, and he is now the postmaster at the Tuskegee Institute. The year 1877, which was my second year of teaching in Malden, I spent very much as I did the first.

It was while my home was at Malden that what was known as the "Ku Klux Klan" was in the height of its activity. The "Ku Klux" were bands of men who had joined themselves together for the purpose of regulating the conduct of the colored people, especially with the object of preventing the members of the race from exercising any influence in politics. They corresponded somewhat to the "patrollers" of whom I used to hear a great deal during the days of slavery, when I was a small boy. The "patrollers" were bands of white men—usually young men—who were organized largely for the purpose of regulating the conduct of the slaves at night in such matters as preventing the slaves from going from one plantation to another without passes, and for preventing them from holding any kind of meetings without permission and without the presence at these meetings of at least one white man.

Like the "patrollers," the "Ku Klux"

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operated almost wholly at night. They were, however, more cruel than the "patrollers." Their objects, in the main, were to crush out the political aspirations of the negroes, but they did not confine themselves to this, because school-houses as well as churches were burned by them, and many innocent persons were made to suffer. During this period not a few colored people lost their lives.

As a young man, the acts of these lawless bands made a great impression upon me. I saw one open battle take place at Malden between some of the colored and white people. There must have been not far from a hundred persons engaged on each side; many on both sides were seriously injured, among them being General Lewis Ruffner, the husband of my friend Mrs. Viola Ruffner. General Ruffner tried to defend the colored people, and for this he was knocked down and so seriously wounded that he never completely recovered. It seemed to me, as I watched this struggle between members of the two races, that there was no hope for our people in this country. The "Ku Klux" period was, I think, the darkest part of the Reconstruction days.

I have referred to this unpleasant part of the history of the South simply for the purpose of calling attention to the great change that has taken place since the days of the "Ku Klux." To-day there are no such organizations in the South, and the fact that such ever existed is almost forgotten by both races. There are few places in the South now where public sentiment would permit such organizations to exist.

Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man[1]

Part XIV.—The Romances

By Hamilton W. Mabie

IT was characteristic of Shakespeare that during the years in which the tragedies were written, and while he was meditating upon the baffling problem of evil in the world, he was conducting his affairs with prudence and sagacity. The sanity of his nature, which held him to the great highways of human interest and rational human living, kept his genius in touch with reality at all points and contributed not a little to the richness and range of his creative activity. The assumption that the man of imagination cannot be a man of practical wisdom, and that there is an inherent antagonism between genius and sound judgment, has been disproved many times in the history of all the arts, but persists in spite of convincing historic refutation. There have been many men of rare and beautiful gifts who have lacked the capacity to deal strongly or intelligently with the practical side of life, and who have, therefore, been unable to make that adjustment to conditions and realities which is part of the problem of life and a chief part of its education. For this reason many men of noble imagination have missed the full unfolding of their genius and the complete harvesting of its fruits. Shakespeare was not one of those pathetic figures who, through some defect in spiritual organization, make splendid tragic failures—figures with whom his imagination was always busy, and who appear in nearly all the plays. He was the sounder and therefore the greater poet because in his life, as in his art, he held the balance between reality and ideality; mounting into high heaven with effortless wing, like the lark in the meadows about Stratford, but returning with unerring instinct to the familiar and solid earth.

During the decade between 1600 and 1610 Shakespeare was adding to his properties at Stratford, he was making various investments, he was seeking to recover by suits at law moneys loaned to others, and he was steadily increasing his income from various sources. His purchase of New Place has been noted; upon the death of his father the houses in Henley Street came into his possession, and in one of them his mother probably lived until her death in 1608. He enlarged by purchase

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the grounds of New Place; he acquired a property of nearly a hundred and fifty acres in the neighborhood of Stratford; he purchased an interest in the tithes of Stratford, Welcombe, and Bishopton; and, both at Stratford and in London, he brought suits for the recovery of small debts. Like his father, he appears to have had no aversion to litigation; but, on the other hand, there is nothing in the various records of the legal proceedings which he inaugurated to show that he was oppressive or unjust to those with whom he had business dealings. In practical affairs he was sagacious, orderly, and businesslike. That a poet collected a debt which was due him hardly furnishes rational ground for the theory that he must therefore have been a hard and grasping person.

To the Tragedies succeeded a group of three plays commonly classed as Romances, which completed Shakespeare's work as a dramatist, and which hold a place by themselves. It is true "Henry VIII." came at the very end, but this spectacular play is Shakespeare's only in part, and is hardly to be counted among his representative and original works.

A new note was struck in the Romances, and that note is distinctly sounded in "Pericles," a play which is of Shakespearean authorship only in its idyllic passages. It seems to predict "The Tempest," "Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale," as "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" predicts "Twelfth Night." Marina is of the same exquisite order of womanhood as Miranda and Perdita. The poet's work on this drama was done when the period of tragedy was drawing to a close but was not yet at an end. The play probably appeared about 1607, and was probably written in collaboration with some playwright of inferior taste and ability. The plot was derived from various sources; the story being one of great antiquity and having been very widely popular for several centuries before Shakespeare's time. It had been read on the Continent in the "Gesta Romanorum," and in England in Gower's "Confessio Amantis;" and it was retold in a prose romance by Lawrence Twine, which appeared in England in 1576. There is now substantial agreement that the repellent parts of "Pericles" were written by another hand than Shakespeare's, and that to his genius is due the exquisite episode and romance of Marina, conceived and worked out with a delicacy of feeling, a refinement of sentiment, and a pervading atmosphere of poetry which are unmistakably Shakespearean.

"Cymbeline" was included among the Tragedies by the editors of the First Folio; but its pervading spirit and its peaceful and happy ending place it among the Romances. Shakespeare had passed through the period of tragedy into a deep and abiding peace, but the gayety of the earlier mood of the Comedies was no longer possible. However serene and calm the spirit of the poet, he could never again look at life without seeing the element of tragedy at work in it. That element became subordinate and served chiefly to bring out certain gracious and beautiful qualities of nature, certain pure and almost spiritual personalities, but it was henceforth part of the mysterious experience of life to one who had sounded the depths of Hamlet's solitary melancholy and been abroad when all the fury of the elemental passions burst upon the head of Lear. In "Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest," the tragic motive is introduced, and the tragic conflict would have worked out its inevitable wreckage if these later dramas had not been plays of reconciliation; plays, that is, in which the movement of the tragic forces is arrested by repentance, by the return, through penitence, to the true order of life. In these concluding dramas the destructive forces, which run their course in the Tragedies, are set in motion in order that they may furnish a background for the presentation of the healing and restoring power of remorse, penitence, reconciliation, forgiveness, and atonement. The dewy freshness of the world in "The Winter's Tale" and "The Tempest" is more penetrating in its unstained purity because the lightning still plays from the clouds which are fast dissolving along the horizon.

Shakespeare was a dramatist during the period when his work touched its highest points of achievement, and it betrays the absence of even rudimentary critical instinct to identify a dramatist with the wide range of characters which his imagination creates in a purely objective mood.

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There are individual plays from which it would be an impertinence to attempt to infer the ethical attitude or the personality of Shakespeare. On the other hand, it must also be remembered that Shakespeare was a poet before and after the dramatic period; that the mask was not so consistently worn during the period of the Sonnets and of the Romances as during that of the Tragedies; that he left a large body of work behind him, and that through this work there run certain consistent and fundamental conceptions of life and character; that this work, conceding uncertainty with regard to the exact chronology of each play, can be divided into four distinct periods. These facts have a bearing on the nature of Shakespeare's personality and experience which it is as uncritical to disregard as it is uncritical to hold Shakespeare morally responsible for any sentiment put into the mouths of Iago and Richard III. However much or little the facts in Shakespeare's experience may have had to do with his work as a creative artist, it is beyond question that he passed through distinct stages of artistic and intellectual unfolding; and, accepting the psychology of genius, the history of the man of genius as it has been recorded in every art, and the revelation of the man of genius as it has been made by himself, Goethe serving as an example, it is rational to believe that the man and the artist in Shakespeare were in vital relationship from the beginning to the end.

In his life of sustained productivity Shakespeare passed through four periods: a period of apprenticeship, when he was learning both his trade and his art; a period of joyous and many-sided contact with the world and with men, during which he made his approach to life; the period of the Tragedies, when he entered into life, sounded its depths of experience, and faced its problems; and a period of reconciliation or mediation, when the tragic elements found their place in a comprehensive and beneficent order. Out of this rich and vital contact with life the poet came at last into a mood at once serene, grave, and tender; he looked upon men with a deep and beautiful pity; fortitude under calamity, charity for human weakness, faith in the power of human sweetness and purity, pervade the Romances and give them an interior beauty of which the exquisite poetry in which they are steeped seems only an outward vesture. That beauty was the reflection of a nature of great richness, which, through deep and searching experience, had at last found peace in a wide vision, a catholic spirit, and a reverent faith in purity, goodness, and truth.

In these latest plays the poet shows also a great sense of freedom; a consciousness of inward power matched with outward skill which justifies him in becoming a law unto himself. The style is subordinated to the thought; rhyme almost disappears; weak endings increase in number; the iambic regularity of the blank verse is varied by new flexibility; the harmony of the line is subordinated to that of the paragraph, and the music of the verse gains a richer and fuller movement; and there is complete indifference to the traditional unities of time and place. These traditions had been modified or discarded at an early date, but in the Romances a new kind of unity is introduced, or at least illustrated, in an art so convincing that the mind accepts the new order of construction as if it were the order of nature. "The ideality of space which characterized the English stage of that time," writes Professor Ten Brink, "and of which the ideality of time was a necessary corollary, the ability of the prevailing drama to include a long chain of events throughout its entire course, permitted Shakespeare in tragedy to follow his inner bent, which impelled him to the psychological side of his subject. It permitted him to represent, as he loved to do, the evolution of a passion from its first beginnings to its climax; and not seldom, reaching still further back, to show us the soil in which it was to take root. It permitted him to show us a character unfolding before our eyes under the reciprocal influence of deed and experience, of action and environment. It enabled him thus in his tragedies to lay the chief weight upon the connection between the character and the acts of the tragic hero, or, what is the same thing, to devote the best part of his powers and endeavors to the dramatic unfolding of his characters."

In the Tragedies this loosening of the bonds of time and place enabled Shakespeare to lay bare the very heart of the tragic conflict; in the Romances it made

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it possible to bring together, for the full disclosure of the drama of mediation, distant countries and times; to bring within the compass of a play the most exquisite poetry and the most rugged prose; to set on the same stage Perdita and Autolycus, Miranda and Caliban.

"Cymbeline" marks the end of the period of tragedy, and the dominance of a new mood. It probably appeared about 1609. Dr. Forman, to whom reference has already been made, who combined the arts of a quack with the taste of a theater-goer, and whose brief diary is an interesting contemporary record, saw the play at the Globe Theater, but made no record of the date. The plot was drawn from various sources, and these diverse materials were fused and combined by the dramatist with a free hand.

The story of Cymbeline and of his two sons was taken from Holinshed; the story of Imogen from Boccaccio's Decameron; while some details of the plot suggest that Shakespeare drew upon well-known and oft-used motives of current fairy tales. To this source he was probably indebted for some of the most delicate and poetic touches in the life of Imogen with her brothers in the cave of Belarius. This rude but hospitable home, full of kingly grace and nobleness in woodland disguise, is set in striking contrast to the court from which Miranda has fled. In this secluded cavern courage and integrity are preserved and trained against the day when they must bring in the new order, of which Imogen is the stainless and appealing protagonist. No lovelier image of chaste, self-sacrificing womanhood is to be found in the whole range of poetry. The poet has invested her with purity as with a garment which she wears without consciousness either of its value or its perishableness. It is so much a part of her nature that she could not separate it from herself. Her presence touches the rough lives of her brothers, and all their virtues shine through the disguise they wear. She mediates between her father and Belarius; and she reconciles Cymbeline and Posthumus. Her gentleness is emphasized by the savage temper, the hard spirit, which run through the play, and which at the end, with exquisite skill, are resolved into a harmony by her spirit. Among all Shakespeare's lyrics there is none more noble than "Fear no more the heat of the sun," which is set like a gem in this drama of a woman's constancy.

Robert Greene had done what he could, when Shakespeare was serving his apprenticeship, to arrest the growing reputation of the young dramatist, and had failed. A "Groatsworth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance" is of interest now chiefly because of a reference to the poet which was meant to do him harm, but which has served to settle some interesting questions of time, and to show that he had been successful enough to awaken envy. In 1588, five years before the attack on Shakespeare, Greene brought out a story which, under the unattractive title of "Pandasto: the Triumph of Time," became one of the most popular novels of the day, passing through at least fourteen editions. Its claims upon the interest of readers were set forth on the title-page: "Wherein is discovered by a pleasant history, that although by the means of sinister fortune, Truth may be concealed, yet by Time in spite of fortune it is most manifestly revealed: pleasant for age to avoid drowsy thoughts, profitable for youth to eschew other wanton pastimes, and bringing to both a desired content. *Temporis filia veritas.*" Time, if not in itself a mediating principle, is a necessary element in the work of mediation; and this old-fashioned romance furnished both the tragic introduction and the happy and peaceful issue upon which Shakespeare's mind fastened after the period of the Tragedies. His hand saved Greene's story from oblivion; it will always be remembered as the source from which "The Winter's Tale" was largely drawn, the story having its roots in an incident in the history of Bohemia. The tale in the Decameron, in which Shakespeare had found suggestions for parts of "Cymbeline," was also laid under contribution in "The Winter's Tale;" Autolycus was the last of a long line of jesters who had no literary progenitors and have left no successors; they are the creatures of the play and overflow of Shakespeare's humor, his perception of the comic, his delight in contrasts and contradictions, with touches at times—as in the Fool in "King Lear"—of fathomless pathos. So far as the name is concerned, Autolycus was of historic ancestry. His character

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is sketched in the Odyssey in a few masterly strokes:

> Autolycus, who th' art
> Of theft and swearing (not out of the heart
> But by equivocation) first adorn'd,
> Your witty man withal, and was suborn'd
> By Jove's descend'nt, ingenious Mercury.

The witty thief could claim divine ancestry, and Shakespeare may have found this representative rascal in the pages of his Ovid. From these hints of classical characterization the poet expanded the rustic knavery, shrewdness, and inimitable self-assurance of this picturesque picker-up of other people's savings at country festivals and fairs.

Shakespeare accepted Greene's geography with delightful indifference to its accuracy, and so fell into the historic blunder of giving Bohemia a seacoast. Ben Jonson was quick to fall upon this mistake, not so much from malice or ill-feeling, probably, as from the natural irritation of a careful and exact mind with a person of such marvelous spontaneity and such semi-humorous indifference to details as Shakespeare. "Shakespeare wanted art and sometimes sense," Drummond of Hawthornden reports him as saying: "for in one of his plays he brought in a number of men saying they had suffered shipwreck in Bohemia, where is no sea nearly one hundred miles." Shakespeare may have known this fact as definitely as Jonson knew it; or he may have been as ignorant of it as were many other well-informed men of his time. His interest, it is clear, was fastened upon facts of another order, and in a play in which the unity of time was set at naught by an interval of sixteen years between two acts, and the congruities of history are quietly ignored in order to secure a free field for a masterly drama of the imagination, geographical accuracy was a small matter.

The play was produced about 1611. It was put upon the stage of the Globe Theater on the 15th of May in that year, on which occasion Dr. Forman was present and described it at some length in his "Book of Plays and Notes thereof." In November of the same year it was performed before the Court in the palace at Whitehall; and two years later it was one of the plays chosen for presentation in the elaborate festivities with which the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth was celebrated.

The early popularity of the play among theater-goers has not been revived in modern times. Its essentially poetic quality has made "The Winter's Tale," to modern taste, a reading rather than an acting play; a drama of the imagination rather than of real life. The pastoral world in which Perdita moves was the last of those lovely pastoral worlds which Shakespeare created as refuges from the world of reality and places of reconciliation between the ideals and hopes of beautiful natures and the actualities which surrounded them.

Perdita is half woman and half creature of fairyland; in her rare and exquisite spirit there is a subtle affiliation with nature which allies her with the flowers, whose succession she has set in an immortal calendar; in her sweet and patient devotion she personifies that spirit of goodness which in the end binds the shattered parts of her world into unity once more. In her speech, with its beguiling melody and its enchanting imagery, she is the personification of poetry. Among the Shakespearean women she represents the "eternal feminine" in its most poetic aspect; for she mediates, not only between conflicting persons, but between nature and man.

In power of pure invention, of creating plots, situations, and episodes, Shakespeare was inferior to many of his contemporaries; and if invention and originality were synonymous, as they are often taken to be, his rank would be below that of Jonson, Fletcher, Marston, or Middleton. The faculty of invention is, however, of small importance unless it be sustained by force of mind and inspired and directed by imagination. Many playwrights of the third or fourth rank have shown more fertility in inventing fresh situations and incidents than Shakespeare; none of them has approached him in originality. For originality does not consist in invention, but in insight, grasp, selection, arrangement, and, above all, in vitalization. The creative faculty does not disclose itself in dexterity or multiplicity of invention, but in the play of free, elemental power. "The great merit, it seems to me, of the old painters," wrote Mr. Lowell, "was that they did not try to be original." "To say a thing that everybody has said before," said Goethe, "as quietly as if

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nobody had ever said it, *that* is originality."

Throughout his entire productive life Shakespeare kept himself in closest touch with the experience of the race as that experience lies written in history and biography, and with the imaginative life of the race as that life has expressed itself in striking and significant figures, and in stories full of deep human feeling for humor or for poetry.

He knew the two chroniclers who were most popular in his time; he was familiar with Plutarch and with some of the notable contemporary translators; he had intimate acquaintance with such collections of stories as Paynter's "Palace of Pleasure;" and he read the novels or tales of his age with an artist's feeling for the truth of life or of poetry which they contained. He lived freely and deeply in his time; indifferent to conventionalities save as they conformed to his conception of sane living, and to literary traditions save as they harmonized with his artistic instinct and intelligence. His greatness as a poet lies in his extraordinary genius for seeing the concrete fact, and in his unrivaled power of irradiating that fact with the insight and vision of the imagination. No man of his time exhibited such fertility and audacity of imagination, and no man so firmly based his artistic work on clear, uncompromising perception of actualities. He was at the same time the closest observer and the most daring idealist of his age. Through each successive period of his productive career he touched phase after phase of experience and presented a long succession of characters. Beginning with the old chronicle plays, which he read with the truest historical perception and feeling, he passed on to the humorous aspects of life, and thence to a study of its most appalling aspects; and at each stage he laid hold upon some human document in history, legend, tradition, or romance. He never lost his touch with the realities of life; and he found so much that was of supreme significance that he rarely had occasion to use invention. The race in many lands and at many periods of time had been at work storing up the raw material of poetry for him; he entered into partnership with the race, and, by rationalizing its experience and giving it the beauty and order of art, repaid the race a thousandfold for the material of every sort which had been placed in his hands. In this masterful dealing, not with images of his own making, but with the actualities of human experience, is to be found his originality—an originality identical in its method and operation with the originality of Homer, Dante, and Goethe, who share with him the splendid loneliness of supreme literary achievement.

In "The Tempest" Shakespeare used existing material only in the remotest way; the play fashioned itself largely in his imagination. In the earlier dramas he had dealt entirely with past conditions and incidents; the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is the only one of his works which may be said to deal with contemporary society and manners. "The Tempest," however, so far as it was rooted in reality, was drawn by suggestion from stirring events in his own time. The poet, more than any of his contemporaries, personified the freedom, vitality, keen sense of reality, and wide discursive interests of the Elizabethan age; in "The Tempest" he touched the new world of wonder, adventure, and achievement fast coming to the knowledge of the old world. Strange tidings of new countries and peoples were coming up from time to time from the far seas, and marvelous stories of strange lands and perilous voyages were told by quiet English firesides. In the autumn of 1610 a great sensation was made in London by the arrival of a company of sailors who had been wrecked off the Bermudas, until that moment undiscovered. These sailors, like all men of their occupation, were lovers of marvels and spinners of strange tales; they had found the climate of Bermuda charming, and they had heard many inexplicable sounds in the islands. These experiences were not dulled in color by the homeward voyage; on the contrary, they gained in marvelous and mysterious accompaniments of sight and sound as the distance lengthened between the place where they befell the wrecked crew and the places in which they were heard with eager and uncritical ears.

The wreck of the "Sea-Venture," Sir George Somers commanding, was described at length by several survivors, the most important of these accounts

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being that entitled "A Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Ile of Divels," which was reinforced by several pamphlets. According to these reports the island of Bermudas had never been "inhabited by any Christian or heathen people;" it was reported "a most prodigious and enchanted place," "still-vexed" with "monstrous thunder-storms and tempests." On the night the ship was wrecked the Admiral himself "had an apparition of a little, round light, like a faint star, trembling and streaming along with a sparkling blaze, half the height above the main-mast, and shooting sometimes from shroud to shroud, tempting to settle as it were upon any of the four shrouds."

The stories of this marvelous voyage were undoubtedly heard by Shakespeare, and he certainly read these narratives before writing of the "still-vexed Bermoothes," of the climate of the Island in "The Tempest," and of the spirits which frequented it. Traces of the reading of other books of travel are found in the play. It is possible also that Shakespeare may have heard from English actors, who had performed at Nuremberg a few years before this time, the plot of a comedy written by Jacob Ayrer, of that city, under the title "Die Schöne Sidea." It is also possible that there may have been an earlier play or novel of a somewhat similar plot, which has entirely disappeared. The famous description of an ideal commonwealth which is put in the mouth of Gonzalo was suggested to Shakespeare by an essay of Montaigne's which he read in Florio's translation; while the Invocation of Prospero may owe something to one of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," with which the poet had long been familiar.

After recognizing his indebtedness for certain details to various earlier and contemporary sources, "The Tempest" remains pre-eminently the creation of Shakespeare's imagination. In certain respects it is his masterpiece. As a drama it falls far below his earlier work; as a poem, cast in a dramatic form, it is one of the most beautiful creations in English poetry. The profound meditativeness and rich intellectual quality of "Hamlet" are fused in it with the lovely fancy of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," while in deep and sustained play of imagination, fashioning the play in its structure, shaping its parts to one high end, touching it everywhere with a kind of ultimate beauty, it stands alone not only in Shakespeare's work but in modern poetry. The nobleness of conception is matched throughout with a kindred nobleness of style; while the songs are full of the deep, spontaneous melody which issues out of the heart of the poet when sound and sense are perfectly mated in his imagination.

The profound seriousness of temper which pervades the play, the clearness with which its ethical bearings are disclosed, the deep philosophy which underlies it, convey an irresistible impression of something personal in the theme and the treatment. It is impossible to read "The Tempest" without a haunting sense of secondary meaning. Caliban, Miranda, and Prospero have been interpreted from many points of view; a final and convincing interpretation will never be made, but the instinct of Shakespeare's readers and lovers that in this last play from his hand the poet was bidding farewell to his art is probably sound. As a rule, critics err rather in diminishing than expanding the significance of great works of art.

"The Tempest" appeared about 1611. Shakespeare was then forty-seven years of age, and had nearly completed his work. When he set the noble figure of Prospero on the unknown island, and made him master of spirits and of men, with a knowledge of life which was so great that it easily passed on into magical art, he could not have been oblivious of the spiritual significance of the work, nor of its deep and vital symbolism in the development of his own mind and art.

The success of "The Tempest" appears to have been great; it was presented at Court, and was one of the plays performed during the marriage festivities of the Princess Elizabeth in 1613. One source of this popular interest was probably the charm of the songs which gave the movement pause and relief. There is good reason to believe that these songs were set to music by Robert Johnson, a popular composer of the day, and that two of them had been preserved in Wilson's "Cheerful Ayres and Ballads set for Three Voices."

Shakespeare completed no more plays after the appearance of "The Tempest,"

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but he had a shaping hand in "Henry VIII.," which appeared about 1612 and is included among his works. This very uneven and very spectacular drama is based upon material found in Hull and Holinshed, in a life of Wolsey by George Cavendish, then in manuscript, and in Fox's "Acts and Monuments of the Church." Its performance on June 29, 1613, led to the burning of the Globe Theater—an event of which there are several contemporary accounts. The play was presented with unprecedented elaboration in scenery and dress—a first attempt, apparently, in the direction of the splendor of appointments which characterizes the modern stage. "Now King Henry making a Masque at the Cardinal Woolsey's House," writes Wotton, "and certain Canons being shot off at his entry, some of the paper or other stuff wherewith one of them was stopped, did light on the Thatch, where being thought at first but an idle smoak, and their eyes more attentive to the show, it kindled inwardly, and ran round like a train, consuming within less than an hour the whole House to the very grounds. This was the fatal period of that virtuous fabrique; wherein yet nothing did perish, but wood and straw and a few forsaken cloaks." And the old chronicler of this first of many similar catastrophes adds with naïve humor: "Only one man had his breeches set on fire, that would perhaps have broyled him, if he had not by the benefit of a provident wit put out with bottle ale."

Attention was directed in the last century to certain peculiarities of versification in "Henry VIII.," but it was not until the middle of the present century that Mr. Spedding set forth at length the theory that the play was Shakespeare's in part only, and that many passages were in the manner of Fletcher. It is interesting that these differences in style were recognized clearly, not by scholars, but by two men of sensitive literary feeling, Tennyson and Emerson. The English poet first made the suggestion to Mr. Spedding. Emerson's comments on the matter are full of insight:

"In Henry VIII. I think I see plainly the cropping out of the original work on which his own finer stratum was laid. The first play was written by a superior, thoughtful man, with a vicious ear. I can mark his lines, and know well their cadence. See Wolsey's soliloquy, and the following scene with Cromwell, where, instead of the meter of Shakespeare—whose secret is that the thought constructs the tune, so that reading for the sense will bring out the rhythm—here the lines are constructed on a given tune, and the verse has even a trace of pulpit eloquence. But the play contains through all its length unmistakable traits of Shakespeare's hand, and some passages, as the account of the coronation, are like autographs."

The view, presented with great skill by Mr. Spedding, that Shakespeare intended to make a "great historical drama on the subject of Henry VIII., which would have included the divorce of Katharine, the fall of Wolsey, the rise of Cranmer, the coronation of Anne Bullen, and the final separation of the English from the Roman Church;" that he worked out the first two acts, and that, for some unknown reason, the manuscript was passed on to Fletcher, who expanded it into the play as we now have it, has been accepted by many students of the play. The three chief figures—the King, Queen Katharine, and the Cardinal—are unmistakably Shakespeare's in conception; and the trial scene is certainly his.

There are distinct traces of Shakespeare's hand in the "Two Noble Kinsmen," which the title-page declares was written by "Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. William Shakespeare, Gentlemen," and the play appears in some editions of the poet's work. It is impossible, however, to decide with any certainty the extent of Shakespeare's contribution to a drama which in many parts is clearly the production of another hand. It is not improbable, as has been suggested by some authorities, that when Shakespeare withdrew from active work in his profession he may have left some preliminary sketches for half-finished dramas behind him, and that it fell to the lot of Fletcher or some other contemporary dramatist to work over and complete what the poet had begun. With the writing of "Cymbeline" and the "Tempest" his work ended.

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Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. The absence of comment in this department in many cases indicates that extended review will be made at a later date. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price.

Adventures of the Pixies and Elaines (The). By Carrie E. Morrison. Illustrated. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 6×8 in. 125 pages. $1.25.

Mr. Birch's beautiful drawings illustrate charmingly these fairy tales of the Elaines, the rainbow fairies, and the Pixies who live in the wood.

Afterglow. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4¾×7 in. 84 pages. $1.25.

Reserved for notice later.

Alice of Old Vincennes. By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 4¾×7½ in. 419 pages.

Notice of this will be included in an article on the novels of the season, in next week's issue of The Outlook.

Among the Great Masters of Music and Among the Great Masters of Literature. By Walter Rowlands. Illustrated. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 225 and 233 pages. $1.50 each.

It must be confessed that Mr. Rowlands's text is hardly as interesting as is the reproduction of peculiarly noteworthy paintings in the illustration to each of these volumes. His illustrations are sixty-four in number, all told, and well merit examination. Mr. Rowlands's range is wide: in the one case from Homer to Goethe; in the other, from St. Cecilia to Liszt.

Armed Ship America (The). By James Otis. Illustrated. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 6×8 in. 150 pages. $1.25.

A rousing story, dealing with the privateers of 1812. The author claims to have constructed the story from the private records of Nathan Crowninshield, nephew of Captain George Crowninshield, of Salem, Mass., who owned the ship America. By way of preface the book is adorned with an extract from a speech by Thomas Jefferson in encouragement of privateering at that period.

Art of Writing English (The). By J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 334 pages. $1.50.

This is a thoroughly good book. We know of no better on its subject, and none that covers all important ground as well—an all-round book, instructive for men of affairs as well as those intending literary work.

Beckonings from Little Hands. By Patterson Du Bois. (Fourth Edition.) Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 4×6½ in. 166 pages. 75c.

Chatterbox. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. Illustrated. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 7×10 in. 412 pages. $1.25.

Chevalier De St. Denis (The). By Alice Ilgenfritz Jones. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 4¾×7½ in. 387 pages. $1.25.

A historic romance the scenes of which are laid in France and America, at the opening of the eighteenth century. The story has charm. St. Denis is a brave, courtly, and striking figure, of whom authentic history has said many good things. With a brilliant historic period to deal with, and such personages as King Louis, Madame de Maintenon, the Duke de Lanzan, La Mothe Cadillac, Governor of New Orleans and founder of Detroit, to handle, the author presents a novel of unusual interest and very well written.

Church of the Fathers (The). By John Henry Newman (afterwards Cardinal). John Lane, New York. 5¼×7½ in. 313 pages. $1.25.

Some of the earliest writings of the Oxford Tractarian school are here reprinted from the edition of 1842, with trivial alterations. They were intended to illustrate for an anti-Protestant purpose the thought, habits, and manners of the early centuries of the Church, subsequent to the sub-apostolic age.

Colonial Days and Ways: As Gathered from Family Papers. By Helen Evertson Smith. Decorations by T. Guernsey Moore. The Century Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 376 pages.

This well-made and handsomely illustrated volume will hold a very prominent place in the growing literature which illustrates the life and habits of the founders of civilization on this continent. Miss Smith has attempted a more comprehensive work than any of her predecessors. She includes in her study of the beginnings of social life the five different stocks—Puritan, Dutch, Huguenot, Cavalier, and Palatine—and presents the results of a careful comparative study of these different types and of the evolution of social life in different parts of the country during different periods of the colonial epoch. The story is one of very great interest, and is told in an entertaining fashion, with the illustration, not only from architecture, but also from the minutiæ of furniture and of social habit. The book betrays careful study and ample knowledge of the whole period.

Cruise of the Pretty Polly (The). By W. Clark Russell. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5½×8 in. 324 pages. $1.50.

A good sea-story. Mr. Russell again shuffles the possible adventures at sea into a new combination. The result is a hearty, wholesome, entertaining tale.

Darlingtons (The). By Elmore Elliott Peake. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 416 pages. $1.50.

A railroading daughter of a railroading father is the heroine of this sprightly book. The father is president, the daughter traffic-manager, of a small railroad, and both are strong and entertaining characters, much more so than the manly clergyman whose somewhat

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theatrical virtue and ability are supposed, together with a most unlovely drunkard, to afford the "problem" character to the book. Much of the dialogue is amusing, some of the incidents arouse attention, but the plot is rather "ramshackle" in its construction and development. In short, while this is an American novel, it is not *the* American novel.

Eagle's Heart (The). By Hamlin Garland. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 369 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for notice later.

Eleanor. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 2 vols. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. $3.

This well-printed two-volume edition of Mrs. Ward's novel has fourteen of Mr. Steiner's charming pictures printed with the story in its serial appearance. The edition is in good form for holiday purposes.

Elizabeth and Her German Garden and **The Solitary Summer.** Illustrated Edition. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. $2.50 each.

One of the most charming holiday appearances is that of an illustrated edition of those delightful and deservedly popular books, "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and "A Solitary Summer." The illustrations consist of photogravures taken from photographs of the author's country house, garden, and children.

Friend or Foe? By Frank Samuel Child. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 328 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for notice later.

Golden Gate of Prayer (The). By J. R. Miller, D.D. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 4¼×6¾ in. 218 pages. 75c.

The publishers have given a beautiful form to this richly devotional book by a well-known author.

Golf Don'ts. By H. L. Fitzpatrick. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 4½×6½ in. 114 pages. $1.

This is an amusing book to the mere reader as well as a helpful book to the serious golfer. Following its hints, even a frivolous golfer should be able to reduce his score.

Golliwogg's Polar Adventures (The). Verses by Bertha Upton. Pictures by Florence K. Upton. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 11×8½ in. 63 pages. $2.

A further installment of the Golliwogg family, who move this time from the dangers of war to those of the Polar regions without losing their peculiarities of aspect or their genius for getting into trouble.

Grey Fairy Book (The). Edited by Andrew Lang. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 387 pages.

Lovers of fairy tales have come to look for a new collection, edited by the skillful and discriminating hand of Mr. Andrew Lang, every year. They have not been disappointed in the Blue, the Red, the Green, the Yellow, or the Pink Fairy Books, and they are not likely to be in the publication of this year. The Grey Fairy Book contains tales derived largely from out-of-the-way countries like Lithuania, various sections of Africa, Greece, with a few stories from France and Germany. The book, like its predecessors, is very attractively bound and illustrated.

Heart of the Ancient Wood (The). By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated. Silver, Burdett & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 276 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for notice later.

Histoire de France. By O. B. Super. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 214 pages.

Historic Towns of the Southern States (The). Edited by Lyman P. Powell. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×8½ in. 604 pages. $3.50.

The third volume in a very interesting series, written in a pleasantly descriptive manner, but with good sense of historical perspective, and furnishing a series of sketches of historic towns in New England and the Middle States. Among the cities described in this volume are Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Richmond, Williamsburg, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, St. Louis, and the cities of the Central Southwest, and among the contributors to the volume are Miss Grace King, Mr. Tyler, President of the College of William and Mary, Mr. William Worth Henry, and Miss Sara A. Shafer. Like its predecessor, the volume is illustrated, and is a very interesting foot-note to the larger and more formal histories of the country.

History of Modern Italian Art. By Ashton Rollins Willard. Illustrated. (Second Edition.) Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5¾×9¼ in. $5.

Reserved for later notice.

House Behind the Cedars (The). By Charles W. Chesnutt. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 294 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for notice later.

In Aelfred's Days: A Story of Saga the Dane. By Paul Creswick. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 304 pages. $1.50.

Saga, a little Danish child, is captured by Alfred in one of his encounters with the Danes, and is taken home to the palace at Wantage and grows up with the king's family. Later he requites this care by his rescue of the king's son, Eadward, and the story of his youth and adventures is interwoven with the raids of the Northmen and their savage attacks, as was the reign of Alfred and the life of England in those old wild days. The book is beautifully illustrated and bound; it is a pity it is so heavy.

In and Out of the Nursery. By Eva Eickemeyer Rowland. Illustrated by Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. R. H. Russell, New York. 15×9½ in. 56 pages. $1.50.

In the Hands of the Cave-Dwellers. By G. A. Henty. Harper & Bros., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 205 pages. $1.

In this story of adventure Mr. Henty takes his young readers into untrodden paths, introducing them to lands and scenes of cave-dwellers and aborigines. The characters who talk and act before the reader are, however, all modern, Americans of English or Spanish descent, and with their doings and achievements much to enchain the attention is woven in.

Introduction to the New Testament (An). By Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 285 pages. 75c.

In close relation to Professor Nash's volume on "The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament," the present volume sets

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forth the results of that criticism as they appear to the author. We note first that Dr. Bacon regards a certain part of the miraculous narratives, apparently including that of the birth of Jesus, as "apocryphal and legendary" (page 198); next, that he is rather more conservative than leading critics in discussing the writings which name their authors, *e. g.*, holding to the Pauline authorship of Ephesians and Colossians; and, again, that he almost closes the chasm between the parties in dispute about the Fourth Gospel by approaching very nearly to the negative side. He has written as lucidly as the general reader requires, and in the fullness of scholarly freedom, with remarkable skill in the condensation of voluminous material. He has aimed not merely at stating the now accepted results, but at indicating the probable results toward which sober criticism seems to him to be now tending.

Jukes—Edwards: A Study in Education and Heredity. By A. E. Winship, Litt. D. R. L. Myers & Co., Harrisburg, Pa. 4¾×7½ in. 88 pages.

Jumping Kangaroo and the Apple-Butter Cat (The). By John W. Harrington. Illustrated by J. W. Condé. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 7×9½ in. 130 pages. $1.

Mr. Harrington tells grotesque little animal tales; Mr. Condé makes amusing pictures of frogs and elephants, cats and rabbits.

Life and Works of Jesus According to St. Mark (The). By William D. Murray. The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, New York. 6×8½ in. 183 pages.

This is a course arranged for twenty-six weeks of daily study with a purpose both devotional and historical. Illustrative notes in prose and verse are interspersed, together with occasional prayers.

Little American Girl in India (A). By Harriet A. Cheever. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 281 pages. $1.50.

A mischievous little American girl who has lived all her life in India prevails on her devoted Indian attendant to take her into strange and forbidden places, and sees some of the wonders of that wonderful land.

Littlest One of the Browns (The). By Sophie Swett. Illustrated. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 4×6¼ in. 102 pages. 50c.

That is what she calls herself, since, if one lisps, "Beatrice Brown" is not easy to say; and this little brown book tells how she took care of the baby.

More Famous Homes of Great Britain, and Their Stories. Edited by A. H. Malan. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 7¼×11½ in. 337 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

Napoleon: The Last Phase. By Lord Rosebery. Harper & Bros., New York. 5½×8½ in. 283 pages. $3.

Why is it that American statesmen can never be found to write such a volume as this? We have from Disraeli novels which put him in the second rank of English novelists, from Gladstone essays on literature and theology which would be creditable to an Oxford professor, and here a history of Napoleon at St. Helena which will easily take a place of importance in the Napoleonic library. Except Governor Roosevelt's "Cromwell," we recall nothing analogous from any American statesman; and Roosevelt's biography is not the work of a specialist, as is Lord Rosebery's. It abounds with evidences of that sort of familiarity with his theme which characterizes the best of Macaulay's historical essays, and has something of Macaulay's brilliance of style coupled with a much soberer judgment. Its interpretation of character would be impossible except to one who was not only familiar with the facts, but had meditated on them and on their psychological significance. The book is, indeed, a portrait gallery of singular value of Napoleon's companions at St. Helena—Las Cases, Gourgaud, Sir Hudson Lowe, and others—and pre-eminently of Napoleon himself. We have some familiarity with the analyses of Napoleon's character which have been attempted, and we recall among them all none which seems to us more truly to recognize the enigma, its conditions, and its solution than the portrait here given by Lord Rosebery. Napoleon was neither a demigod nor a demon. He was neither as black as Lanfrey painted him, nor as devoted a patriot and friend of humanity as John S. C. Abbott painted him. One of his valets can see nothing good in him, the other nothing evil, for familiar acquaintance with him did not clear up the mystery of his character. We do not say that Lord Rosebery has done so, but he has recognized and presented the antitheses in Napoleon's character more clearly than we remember ever to have seen them presented elsewhere. Napoleon was a bundle of contradictions; as he was built on a gigantic scale, his contradictions were gigantic. On one day he is a devout defender of the divinity of Christ, on another a materialist pure and simple; to-day an admirer of the people, to-morrow a rank cynic; at once a revolutionist and a hater of revolution, a despot and a destroyer of despotisms; at times an actor posing for effect, at others the frankest of public men in his self-revelations. His genius is not only akin to insanity, but at times, especially in his later years, he passes wholly over into the insanity of a passionate egotism. Lord Rosebery's volume makes us wish that he would write the life of Napoleon. He is liberal enough to understand the best elements in the French Revolution, catholic enough to understand the best elements in the French character, and critical enough not to be blind to the faults and follies of English political life during the Napoleonic régime.

Newest England. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 6×9 in. 387 pages. $2.50.

Brilliant in style and wonderfully suggestive in subject-matter. We reserve Mr. Lloyd's volume for future notice.

Observations of Jay (A Dog) and Other Stories. By Morgan Shepard. D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard, San Francisco. 6×8 in. 142 pages. $1.

These confidences of a dog upon the wags and the smells and the ways of dog life will please all who have four-footed friends. Jay, the Dog, has fought his enemies, loved the Boy, played with Goats and Roosters, and lived as as honorable dog should, and it is good to hear him tell of it. Besides what the dog has to say, there is a story a little girl tells about

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herself and Frank, the Horse. It is quite wonderful that a grown-up person should have understood enough to write it down for her, this little girl who says: "It seemed to me that everything in the world was wrong, so I became Queen."

Omar Khayyám Calendar (The). The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 11×15 in. $1.50.

On Account of Sarah. By Eyre Hussey. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4½×7¼ in. 343 pages. 50c.

Orpheus: A Masque. By Mrs. Fields. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 6×8¾ in. 41 pages. $1.

Reserved for notice later.

Outbreak in China (The): Its Causes. By Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D. James Pott & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 124 pages. 75c.

Of the rapidly increasing list of books on China, this is one of the smallest in size but one of the best in quality. The author is the President of St. John's (Episcopal) College, Shanghai. He has followed the excellent plan pursued by Chang-Chi-Tung in his book published a fortnight ago, in putting forth an analysis of the work before beginning the text—indeed, the two books are similar also in size, binding, paper, and print. Dr. Pott first considers the predisposing causes of present misery in China: (1) the poverty of the masses; (2) the official corruption; (3) and the innate spirit of exclusiveness. By a rapid historical survey, but one containing certain statements not popularly known, he points out the gradual breakup of the Chinese Empire after the war with Japan, specially noting the introduction of railways, the concessions to foreign syndicates, the subsidizing of China by foreign capital, the *coup d'état* of the Empress Dowager, and the uprising of the Boxers. The book should be in the hands of every student of Asiatic politics.

Pictures from Birdland. By M. & E. Detmold. With Rhymes by E. B. S. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 7½×10 in. $2.

Pre-Raphaelite Ballads. By William Morris. Illustrations by D. M. O'Kane. The A. Wessels Co., New York. 5¾×8 in. 74 pages.

A group of Mr. Morris's ballads printed in a small and artistically made quarto, with illustrations and decorative borders in black and white, by D. M. O'Kane, and printed from old-fashioned type and from the original text. The general effect harmonizes with the verse.

Princess's Story Book (The). Edited with an Introduction by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. Illustrated by Helen Stratton. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 443 pages. $2.

Would that all books were as light to the hand as is this! Would, too, that all books were as useful! This volume is a primal adjunct in the learning of history. It is a compilation of historical stories, collected from English romantic literature, and illustrating the reign of kings and queens. For instance, Bulwer tells us about Harold, Sir William Napier about William the Conqueror, Sir Walter Scott about Cœur de Lion, Froissart about Edward II. and III., and Charles Kingsley about Elizabeth. The stories are also useful as specimens of good literature.

Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century (The). By Edward W. Byrn, A.M. Illustrated. Munn & Co., New York. 6½×9¾ in. 476 pages. $3.

The nineteenth century has justly been called the golden age of invention. Certainly its inventions have resulted in unprecedented industrial and commercial development. It is fitting, therefore, that the great scientific achievements of the century should be chronicled by one who is both a scholar and an entertaining writer. This has been done in the present volume. In concrete form, but with elaborate illustrations, are presented the developments of electricity, steam, printing and typewriting, chemistry, medicine, sanitation, locomotion, the phonograph, optics and photography, gas-lighting, civil-engineering, and the discoveries in many other fields.

Putnam's "Library of Standard Literature:" Memoirs of the Life of Edward Gibbon. By Himself. Edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L., LL.D. **Early Poems of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.** Edited by John Churton Collins. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. $1.75 each.

These two volumes are the initial publications in Putnam's "Library of Standard Literature"—a selection of classics in a most convenient and dignified form, the volumes belonging to the type of substantial library books, not too large, but large enough to permit the use of a very clear type; printed on paper of excellent quality and of comfortable weight in the hand. Gibbon's Memoirs are edited by Dr. George B. Hill, who furnishes an interesting preface; while Tennyson's Early Poems are edited with a critical introduction, with commentaries, notes, and various readings, and a bibliography, by John Churton Collins, thus making a book which will be of importance to the students of the Poet Laureate. In simplicity and excellence of book-making this new edition deserves honorable mention.

Quincy Adams Sawyer: A Story of New England Home Life. By Charles Felton Pidgin. The C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 586 pages. $1.50.

Ray's Daughter: A Story of Manila. By General Charles King, U.S.V. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4½×7½ in. 320 pages. $1.25.

Reasons for Faith in Christianity, with Answers to Hypercriticism. By John McDowell Leavitt, D.D., LL.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 5×7¾ in. 240 pages. $1.25.

We are constrained to say that this book, though written with some learning and sincere good intention, is likely to do more harm than good. It belongs to that class of the intended defenses of Christian doctrine which sets up a fictitious antagonism of faith to science that confirms ten skeptics where it converts one.

Richard Yea and Nay. By Maurice Hewlett. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×7¾ in. 410 pages.

Mr. Hewlett's romance of Richard Cœur de Lion is perhaps the most important English novel of the year. It will be considered more fully in an article on "Novels of the Season" in our December Magazine number.

Rossettis (The): Dante Gabriel and Christina. By Elisabeth Luther Cary. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6½×9½ in. 310 pages. $3.75.

Reserved for later notice.

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Rubáiyát. A Reprint of the Fourth English Translation by Edward Fitzgerald and of an Address by the Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, given at a Dinner of the Omar Khayyám Club of London. (The Naishapur Edition.) The A. Wessels Co., New York. 4×6¼ in. 93 pages.

There is no end to the new forms in which Omar Khayyám's famous poem appears to be demanded by the reading public. The Naishapur edition is a reprint from the fourth English translation, with the addition of an address delivered by Mr. Asquith in London on the occasion of the dinner of the Omar Khayyám Club, the address serving as a preface. The book is tastefully bound in stamped leather, and furnished with illustrations.

Salvation from Sin. By Lyman Abbott. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 30 pages. 35c.

Scruples. By Thomas Cobb. John Lane, New York. 5×7¾ in. 244 pages. $1.25.

Miss Pauline Cathcart, a beautiful young woman with an unfortunate lack of humor and a plenitude of psychological twists and turns, which display themselves in a series of contradictory scruples in regard to a brace of rival lovers, gives name to this story. It is very clever in those rapier thrusts of conversational play which when prolonged become a trifle wearisome. Nevertheless, it is an entertaining story, and ends to the liking of all parties concerned.

Sign of the Seven Sins (The). By William Le Queux. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 281 pages. $1.25.

Sister Carrie. By Theodore Dreiser. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 557 pages. $1.50.

Studies in God's Methods of Training Workers. By Howard Agnew Johnston. International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, New York. 5½×8½ in. 171 pages.

This book is supplementary to the "Cycle of Bible Study" for college students published by the Students' Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. One of its admirable features is that it draws upon the treasures of Christian biography subsequent to the Biblical record. These have been too much neglected, and deserve to be used still more largely.

Studies of Animal Life. By Herbert E. Walter, A.B., A.M.; Worrallo Whitney, A.B., A.M., and F. Colby Lucas, S.B., S.M. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7¼ in. 106 pages. 50c.

Supernatural (The). By Lyman Abbott. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 29 pages. 35c.

Ted's Little Dear. By Harriet A. Cheever. Illustrated. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 103 pages. 50c.

The Mainwaring Affair. By A. Maynard Barbour. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 362 pages. $1.50.

Through the Year with Birds and Poets. Compiled by Sarah Williams. Introduction by Bradford Torrey. Illustrated. Lee & Shepard, Boston. 5½×8¼ in. 323 pages. $2.

A well arranged and selected anthology for bird-lovers.

Urchins of the Sea. By Marie Overton Corbin and Charles Buxton Going. Drawings by F. I. Bennett. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 9¾×8½ in. 71 pages. $1.25.

Visiting the Sin. By Emma Rayner. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 5¼×7½ in. 448 pages. $1.50.

A story of mountain life in Kentucky and Tennessee after the war, told with vigor, and differing as far as possible in style and manner from the author's former historical novels. If the energy and sharp-cut character-drawing of the first half of the book had continued throughout, this might be accepted as a really strong novel; unfortunately, the latter half of the book takes an unnatural and overwrought turn greatly to the detriment of the story as a whole. The solution of the plot-mystery, long carefully concealed, when it is reached, is not at all convincing or probable.

Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud. Edited by Madison C. Peters. Introduction by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 169 pages. $1.

The bulky tomes of the Talmud, embodying the work of Jewish scholars for eight centuries, are an unknown continent to Christian readers. In collecting from it the sayings of the wise, which he has presented in this interesting book, Dr. Peters has done a desirable service both to Christians and to Jews.

Women of the Bible. By Eminent Divines. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York. 5¾×9 in. 188 pages. $2.

This is a beautiful piece of book-making in its binding, type, and arrangement. Twelve representatives of differing faiths, whose union is belief in the Bible as the Word of God, contribute each a chapter on one of the twelve best-known women of the Scriptures. Rabbi Gottheil writes of Sarah, and Cardinal Gibbons of the Virgin Mary. The chapters on Eve and on Rebekah are contributed by Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Abbott.

Women of the Renaissance (The): A Study of Feminism. By E. de Maulde la Clavière. Translated by George Herbert Ely. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¾×9 in. 510 pages. $3.50.

This important work, which is described in its title as "A Study of Feminism," comes from the hand of an accomplished student of the Middle Ages and of the great period which followed. M. de Maulde has made a position in historical activity in France which may be described as unique. Fourteen years ago he founded the Société d'Histoire Diplomatique, a society which owes its activity to his energy and enthusiasm. He is also the founder of the International Congress of History, of which the first was held at The Hague two years ago. His studies of the Renaissance have already borne fruit in a book entitled "The Origins of the French Revolution at the Commencement of the XVI. Century," in his "History of Louis XII.," and in a work in three volumes entitled "Diplomacy in the Time of Machiavel." These and other works have prepared him for the difficult task of describing the character, the position, and the influence of women in the Renaissance. The book will receive further attention.

Wonder Stories from Herodotus. By G. H. Boden and W. Barrington d'Almeida. Decorated by H. Granville Fell. Harper & Bros., New York. 6×8¼ in. 163 pages. $2.50.

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historian, beginning with the story of Arion and the Dolphin and ending with that of Polycrates of Samos. The writers have endeavored to present the tales in such a way as to interest young readers. The pictures are in color, and highly decorative.

Works of Lord Byron (The). Letters and Journals. Vol. IV. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 500 pages. $2.

Yankee Enchantments. By Charles Battell Loomis. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 329 pages. $1.25.

A volume made up of twenty fairy tales for children. In these tales Mr. Loomis has struck a humorous note peculiarly his own. Its engaging drollery almost defies analysis, yet the adult reader whose first impulse is to throw the book aside with a pooh-pooh of disdain may anon find himself led on till he feels his lips first pucker and then break into broad smiles. In these fairy tales are none of the paraphernalia of ancient fairy lore. They are up to the present hour in trolley-car, liquid-air, and automobile speed of motion, and amid all these modern wonders the fairy modes of bestowing old-time gifts and favors are as sprite-like and unexpected as are the play and surprises of human nature itself. Mr. Loomis is unmistakably American, as much in his way of looking at things as in his turns of phrase. Even his fairies work their spells in an opportunity-loving Yankee fashion.

Young and Old Puritans of Hatfield (The). By Mary P. Wells Smith. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 353 pages. $1.25.

The story follows closely the historical accounts of the band of captives, most of them children, carried away by the Indians from Massachusetts to Canada at the close of King Philip's war, and of the two rescuers who followed them in the long, perilous journey through the wilderness. The picture of the party of Indians, braves and squaws and papooses and white captives, making their way through the snowy forests, living on the game that could be found, and, when that was scarce, often having nothing to eat but birch-bark, is vivid and full of interest. The library of every boy and girl should contain at least one book of this kind, recounting the tale, that should never be forgotten, of the hardships and heroism of the early settlers of America.

Notes and Queries

It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address. Any book named in Notes and Queries will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Kindly suggest a list of books (four or five given in the order of importance), that will be helpfully suggestive in the preparation of a series of sermons: (1) Apologetic in character; (2) practical, bearing on daily life and conduct, for young people; (3) Christocentric or evangelistic, suggestive of Apostolic preaching. W. W. B.

1. Bruce's "Apologetics" (Scribners, $2.50); Storrs's "Divine Origin of Christianity" (Randolph Company, New York, $3.50); Spence's "Back to Christ" (McClurg, Chicago, $1); Horder's "Supreme Argument for Christianity" (Whittaker, New York, 50 cents). 2. Dole's "Religion of a Gentleman" (T. Y. Crowell, New York, $1); MacCunn's "Making of Character" (Macmillan Company, $1.25); Wells's "Sermons in Stones" (Doubleday & McClure Company, New York, $1); Munger's "On the Threshold" and "Lamps and Paths" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, $1 each). 3. Dr. L. A. Banks's Sermons, several volumes (Eaton & Mains, New York).

1. Please give briefly the strongest historical evidence against the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. 2. At about what time and under what circumstances did Popery arise—that is, when and why did the Bishop of Rome become head of the Catholic Church? W. P. K.

1. The fact that the taking of interest on loans of money has been condemned by many Popes, Dr. White says seventeen. For a fuller statement see his "Warfare of Science with Theology," II., page 277 and following (D. Appleton & Co., New York). 2. The Papacy is the product of a long historical evolution, which in the course of centuries transformed the Bishop of Rome, who at first was accorded merely an honorary primacy among the bishops of the metropolitan churches of Alexandria, Antioch, and later of Constantinople and Jerusalem, into a temporal prince, and the autocrat of Western Christendom. See the Encyclopædia Britannica for a good digest of the history.

Please mention the name, and where obtainable, with price, of book or books on The Doctrine of the Bible—of recent date, and in to-day's thought. H. B.

If you mean the teaching of the Bible, see Bennett's "Theology of the Old Testament" (Whittaker, New York, 75 cents) and Gould's "Biblical Theology of the New Testament" (The Macmillan Company, New York, $1.25). If you mean teaching *about* the Bible, see J. P. Smyth's "How God Inspired the Bible," "How We Got Our Bible," "The Divine Library," "The Old Documents and the New Bible" (The Pilgrim Press, Boston, $1, 50 cents, 50 cents, and $1).

In The Outlook for November 3 I notice a request from F. C. D. for a systematized arrangement of the Book of Proverbs. Did you intentionally omit the admirable little work by Professor Kent entitled "The Wise Men of Ancient Israel and their Proverbs" (Silver, Burdett & Co.)? I think so highly of the book that I cannot help speaking of it in this connection. L. B. L.

It was unintentionally omitted.

Please give me the best books on the laws of heredity. S. C. S.

See Galton's "Hereditary Genius" and "Natural Inheritance" (Macmillan, New York, $2.50 and $2); Riddell's "A Child of Light" (Child of Light Publishing Company, Chicago, $2); Bradford's "Heredity and Christian Problems" (Macmillan, $1.50); McKim's "Heredity and Human Progress" (Putnams).

Can you tell me where I could rent a set of stereopticon slides illustrating the life of Christ, both from art and by views of Palestine? D.

Are there any books giving short prayers offered before meals—table blessings? If so, where could I get one? H. A. S.

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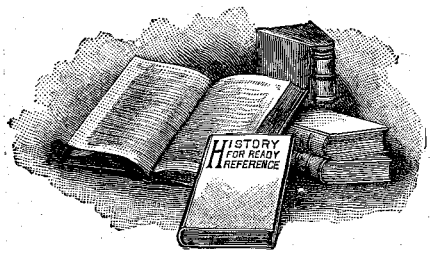

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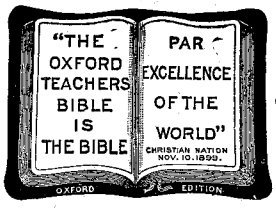

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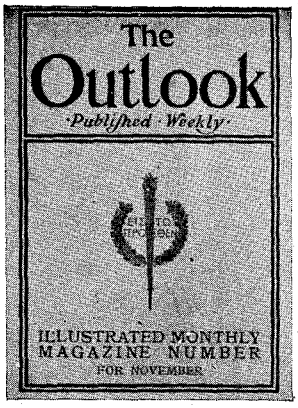

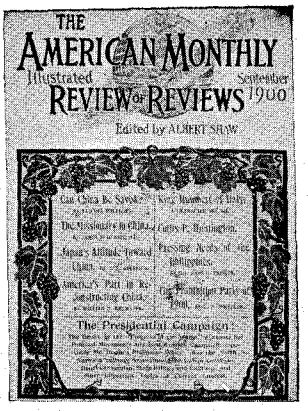

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Cassell's Little Folks	1.50
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Any two one full year to one or separate addresses $2.75

Or you may make up other clubs as follows:

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Offer No. 5.	Any **two** in Offer 1 / Any **one** in Offer 2	The **three** **$2.25**
Offer No. 6.	Any **one** in Offer 1 / Any **two** in Offer 2	The **three** **$2.50**
Offer No. 7.	Any **one** in Offer 1 / Any **one** in Offer 2 / Any **one** in Offer 3	The **three** **$3.00**
Offer No. 8.	Any **two** in Offer 1 / Any **one** in Offer 3	The **three** **$2.75**
Offer No. 9.	Any **two** in Offer 2 / Any **one** in Offer 3	The **three** **$3.25**
Offer No. 10.	Any **one** in Offer 1 / Any **two** in Offer 3	The **three** **$3.25**
Offer No. 11.	Any **one** in Offer 2 / Any **two** in Offer 3	The **three** **$3.50**
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Offer No. 13.	Any **three** in Offer 1 / Any **one** in Offer 3	The **four** **$3.25**

Offer No. 14.

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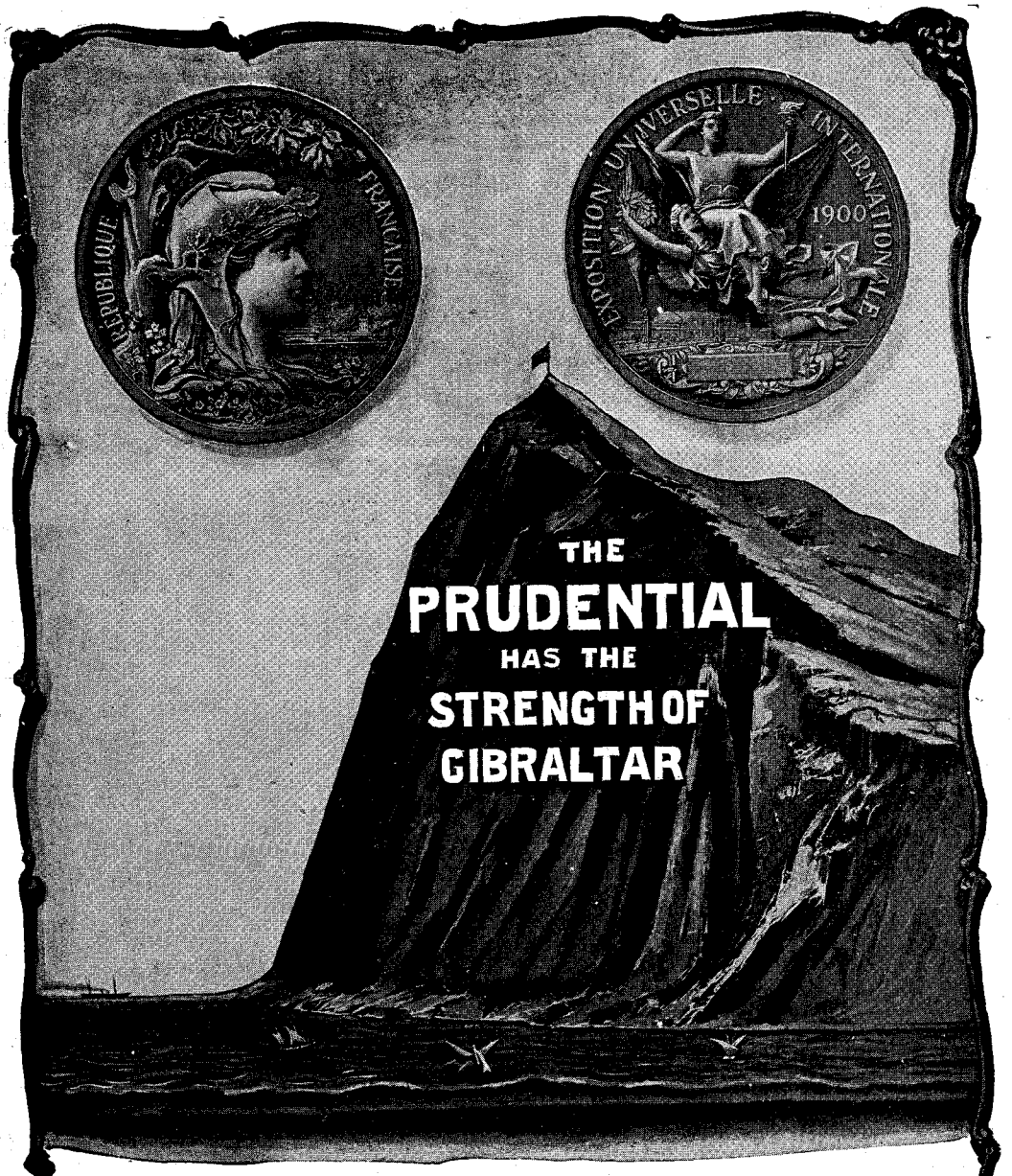

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